# OUR STATE ARMY AND NAVY

A JOURNAL FOR OUR VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.


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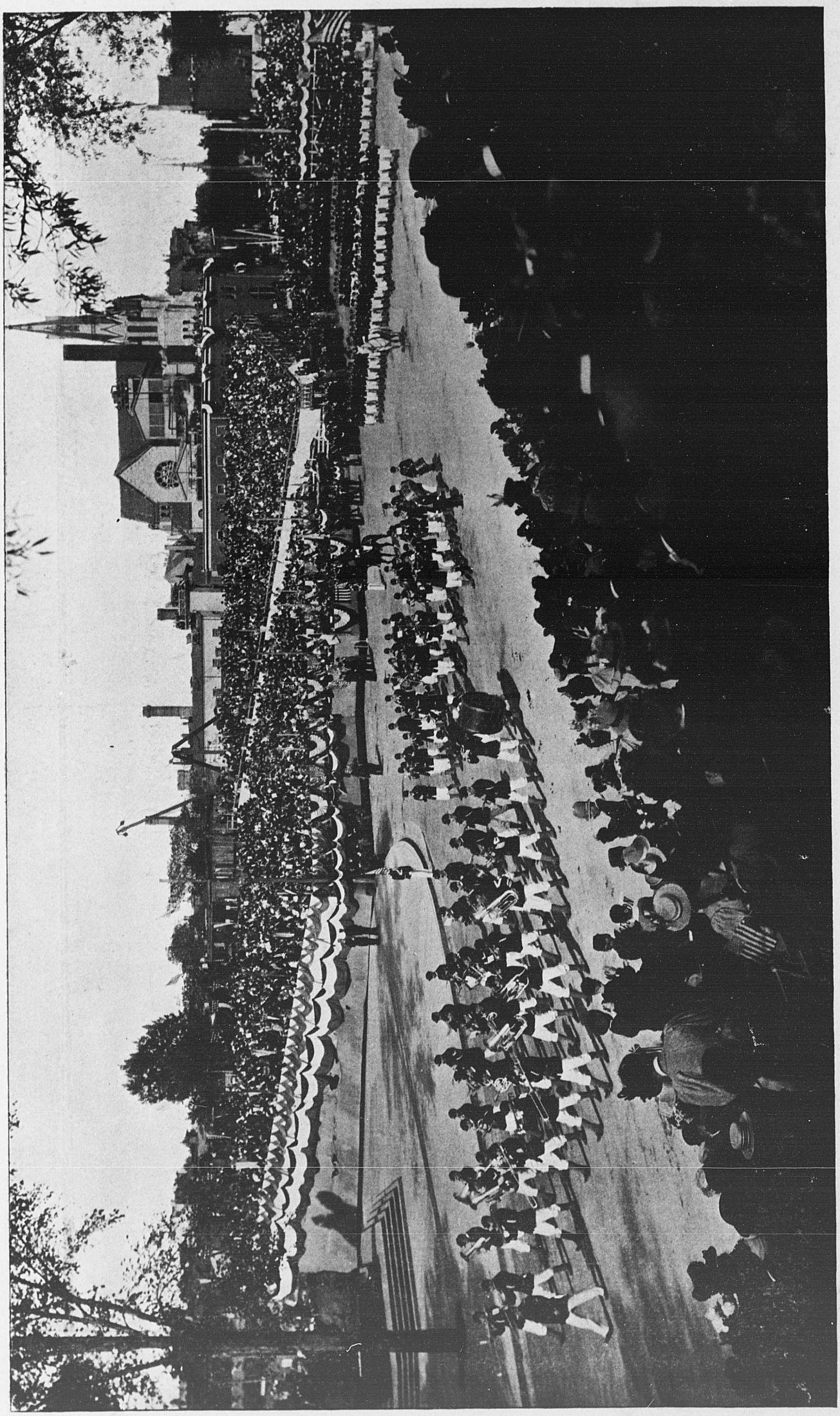
CAPTAIN ABNER W. SHULTZ, Aide-de-Camp. MAJOR WM. S. MILLAR, Inspector. GEN'L J. P. S. GOBIN. MAJOR MILTON A. GHERST, Ass't Adjutant General. CAPTAIN A. WILSON NORRIS, Aide-de-Camp.

BRIG.-GENERAL J. P. S. GOBIN AND STAFF.



SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. G. P.

CAPT. IMPEY, U. S. N. LIEUT. RHOADS, PENNA. N. M. COMMANDER BUCKINGHAM, U. S. N. LIEUT. POUND STONE, ORD. DEPT. U. S. N. LIEUT. BARNARD, N. Y. N. M. LIEUT. QUINBY, U. S. S. VESUVIUS.
ENSIGN ZIEGEMEIER, U. S. S. ANNAPOLIS.

A CLASS OF THE TORPEDO STATION AT NEWPORT.

## DUTIES OF THE NAVAL MILITIA.

THE Naval Militia is now a recognized factor in State and National defense. It is acknowledged that the existing Navy to be successfully operated would be obliged to act in fleets, and in all probability at a distance from the harbors of the nation. It would hardly be the natural or proper method of using the federal navy to station a single battle ship at each harbor, or to divide up too greatly the federal navy, for operation in numerous localities. The result of this would be either that the harbors of the nation would be left without adequate protection, or if they were adequately protected by the Federal navy its utility would be much decreased.

The obvious need for some organizations which would be able to assist in maintaining what is called the "second line of defense" has led to the formation of the Naval Militia forces throughout the country.

Uncertainty regarding their purposes, the varying views held by the State authorities and the officers of the Naval Militia, have to some extent in the past interfered with the rapid development of this branch of the service. But now through the cordial co-operation of the Federal government, the State authorities and the Naval Militia officers, the purpose of the Naval Militia is well defined, and it may be assumed that the Naval Militia is now a permanent factor in the country's defenses.

The Naval Militia throughout the country includes about four thousand men. Bearing in mind that the enlistment probably changes to the extent of one-third each year it may fairly be said that the Naval Militia contributes fully twelve thousand men reasonably well acquainted with their duties who could be marshalled at any time in the defense of the States or the Nation. The duties of the Naval Militia towards the State do not need much explanation as they are to hold themselves in readiness for any duty to which they might be called. They have been drilled thoroughly in infantry and artillery and could answer all the ordinary demands which would be made upon any other branch of the service.

Considering them as part of the "second line of defense" their duties would be, to keep up communication with the Federal navy when it would be operating off shore at a distance, to facilitate the furnishing of supplies by defending bases of supplies and maintaining store ships, repair ships, etc., to maintain a line of signaling along the coast, to operate torpedo defenses at the harbors where they are stationed, to furnish men peculiarly acquainted with the harbor to be defended, to carry on in times of peace reconnaissance work, to keep the Federal government informed of the means of developing a mosquito fleet and in time of war to man such a fleet.

These matters are peculiarly necessary in the defense of this country. Our immense sea board, costly cities and improvements existing along the the coast line would require an immense navy to properly defend them if our defense rested upon the navy alone. The ability to rapidly develop bases of supply, mosquito fleets, to quickly mobilize at any point along the coast, to take advantage of all the peculiarities of our coast line and to bring quickly into action men thoroughly acquainted with the peculiarities and means of defense of each harbor, together with the enthusiasm which these men would bring to bear would be the elements which would counterbalance the weakness arising from our extensive coast line.

About six years ago Pennsylvania undertook the establishment of a Naval Militia force. Its first Commander was Robert K. Wright, Jr. an ex-naval officer.

After various changes incident to a new organization this command is now firmly established and in good working order. Its present organization consists of three divisions (two located in Philadelphia and one in Pittsburg) containing about seventy-five men each. Francis Shunk Brown is the Commander. He is a lawyer of recognized ability. He is also the Commodore of the Philadelphia Yacht Club and in addittion to his qualifications as military commander, he has been able to interest in this organization many persons distinctly connected with the water interests of Philadelphia. He has succeeded in thoroughly popularizing the organization and in gaining the undoubted good will of all other branches of the military service in Pennsylvania.

Lieutenant George Breed, a graduate of Annapolis is the executive officer. Hon. C. K. Bolles, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, Pennsylvania, is the Navigator, Dr. J. W. Rhein is the surgeon, and aided by his assistant Dr. Wetherill has developed a creditable hospital corps. Dr. Wetherill deserves more than passing mention. He was connected with the Peary Relief expedition, is a thorough student in navigation, has devised several instruments, pertaining to navigation, and by his studies has reflected credit upon the organization.

Lieutenant Joseph A. Steinmetz is paymaster. In addition to keeping constantly before all the other members of the battalion the spectre of their debts he is useful in keeping the public posted upon all that the Battalion does "and more."

Lieutenant E. Clinton Rhoads is the signal officer. Through his efforts, greatly aided by signal quartermaster Spence an effective signal corps has been established. Their work has included exercise in the usual forms of signalling, such as wigwag, shroud lights, heliograph, and telegraph, and considerable field work. While it is somewhat of a digression, the subject of signalling should not be passed without reference to the fact that Lieutenant Parker of the Massachusetts Naval Reserve and Lieutenant Anderson of the New York Naval Reserve have carried on this line of work with great thoroughness, and have developed in each of these organizations, signal corps of which any command could justly be proud. The Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania Naval Militia has also an able signal corps.

Lieutenant George C. Stout commands the first division in Philadelphia. He is a graduate of the Naval Academy and has seen considerable sea service in the merchant marine. He has brought his division to a point of efficiency which has elicited very favorable comment from the Federal inspecting officers.

Lieutenant Rodgers has charge of the second division in Philadelphia. He was in the regular navy and upon the Trenton at the time of her destruction at Samoa. The account of his swim ashore on that occasion is a thrilling story. This division is composed largely of employees in the ship yards of Philadelphia. The practical knowledge of mechanics and the familiarity of these men with the water, render them an unusually efficient body of men.

The third division located in Pittsburg is commanded by Lieutenant Ewing who has the degree of mechanical engineer, but left that profession to engage in medicine and is a physician of large practice in Pittsburg. The fact that torpedo boats are now built upon inland waters and the proximity of Pittsburg to Lake Erie indicate the value of this company in Pittsburg.

The routine work carried on by the Pennsylvania command at present is as follows:

Each division drills once a month in infantry, once in artillery, once in Marlinspike seamanship. The fourth drill-night is given up to battalion drill. In addition to this regular work the signal corps in charge of Lieutenant Rhoads meets every Thursday night. On this occasion signalling is practiced and instruction is given in general duties of quartermaster including sailing rules, lead, lights, handling of boats, knotting and splicing etc. Once a week there is a fencing class under the charge of Mr. Corn Doyle, an expert fencing master, formerly of the English army. Mr. Doyl had previously trained the battalion in bayonet exercise. The fact tha such a class exists is an indication of the interest taken in this work. It worthy of remark that the regular infantry drills include bayonet exercis under the direction of the Company officers.

Bayonet exercise is a department of military work that is not sufficientl practiced throughout the Guard, as Mr. Doyle says the soldier should b able to use the rifle as if it were a tooth pick, and be no more embarrasse by its possession.

The State authorities of Pennsylvania require the Naval Militia as we as all other bodies under their authority to qualify as marksmen.

The Federal government has given the subject of the Naval Milit careful consideration, and the use that could be made of it has been th subject of study at the war college in Newport, and the purposes that the have considered as proper are as previously outlined in this article.

The Federal government gives some assistance in the way of a appropriation distributed per capita to the different commands. Th appropriation however, is inadequate for the purpose. We have old boat antiquated guns, and limited equipment. If our services were required a all they would be useless unless we were thoroughly equipped. Assistan Secretary Roosevelt realizes, this and we feel that we have awakened h interest which will be productive of good results in the future.

The Federal government has opened the War College and the Torpe Station at Newport to the officers of the Naval Militia. In 1896 Lieutenan Ewing visited the War College and Lieutenant Rhoads the Torpedo Statio In 1897 Lieutenant Rodgers visited the Torpedo Station and Lieutenan Rhoads the War College.

In addition to the extremely valuable instruction which the Milit officers may receive at Newport not less in importance is the opportuni which this affords to establish cordial relations between the officers of t Federal Navy and those of the Naval Militia forces. Not only are a the opportunities of instruction opened to the Militia officers but th Federal officers at Newport welcomed the Militia officers with since cordiality.

One difficulty which attended the growth of the Naval Militia throug out the United States was the lack of united purpose and the different co ditions imposed by various States upon their Naval Militia. This was fro no want of cordiality among the States but from a difference of purpo which naturally arose.

All differences have very largely been removed by the convention Naval Militia officers which has been established.

In 1896 it met in Baltimore. This year it met upon the U. S. Minnesota the headquarters of the Massachusetts Naval Militia in Bosto In May next it will meet in Philadelphia.

This convention led in the first place to a sincere friendship among t various officers of the different commands. It developed an earnestness purpose in the work and the consultations incident to the convention tend to harmonize all differences.

Upon the occassion of last convention Secretary Long addressed t members. They were also present upon the Massachusetts at the present tion of the figure of victory to that vessel. This occured upon Bunker H day (17th of June, 1897.)

We cannot omit the very impressive circumstances which happened on t the day following. To appreciate it we must bear in mind that just one hu dred years ago the old frigate "Constitution" was launched in Boston harbo that Boston harbor is almost beneath the shadow of Bunker Hill Monumen that in the war of 1812 the "Constitution" slipped out of Boston harb by one channel, while the British fleet waited for her off the main sh channel; and that during that war she had her memorable fight with t "Guerriere." Such being part of the history of Boston harbor; on t 18th day of June, 1897, the officers of this convention, while entering t harbor, noticed at a distance a flag which turned out to be the Cross of S George. Upon going nearer it appeared that this was flying from t British Cruiser "Pallas." As they approached nearer the band upon t American vessel played, "God Save the Queen," while the British offic and men stood at a salute. The vessel bearing the American officers th went on but a short distance to the Massachusetts, and returning passed t Pallas and played "Star Spangled Banner," while the English officers s stood at a salute. The British Cruiser Pallas was a small vessel in abo the same class as our Detroit, and her appearance in Boston harbor, passi

our forts, within a stone's throw of one of our greatest battle ships, her being there to celebrate the Queen's jubilee seemed to furnish a pledge of that peace between the two nations which no true American would ever want to see disturbed.

The instruction of the Naval Militia in the art of war is by no means, its only and probably not its most important purpose. In the busy whirl of American life, we are too apt to forget the nation's traditions. Names and events which should thrill every American heart are too often forgotten, and we fail to realize the sacrifices and achievements of those who have made our nation what it is.

Craven, while the Tecumseh was sinking in Mobile Bay after the explosion of a rebel torpedo, made way for the pilot to escape from the Monitor's conning tower while he himself was caught by the inflowing water. As he stepped aside his last words to his companion were "You first, sir?" Perry's achievements on Lake Erie; Paul Jones, whose answer to the demand of the commander of the "Serapis" that he should surrender was "We have not yet begun to fight; Farragut's total disregard of anything like personal safety as he stood lashed to the rigging of the "Hartford" while passing forts in Mobile Bay; Capt. Hull's remarkable escape from the British fleet off the Jersey shore—the "Kedging of the Constitution"—and many other such instances are too apt to be forgotten. The Naval Militia will deserve well of the nation if it shall to some extent become the repository of these traditions, and if it shall remind the nation that the achievements of the past set a high standard and that any departure from that standard will mark the decline of our glory as a nation.

E. CLINTON RHOADS,
*Lieutenant Pa. Naval Militia.*

GOVERNORS TROOP.

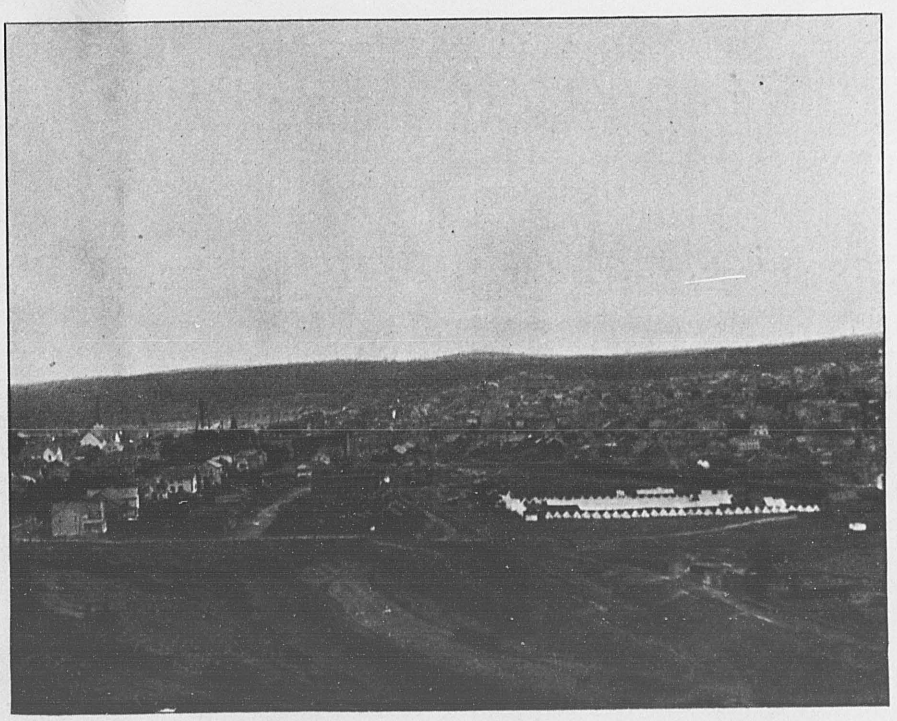
# A Review of the Hazleton Campaign.

(By one who was twenty-four days on the tented field.)

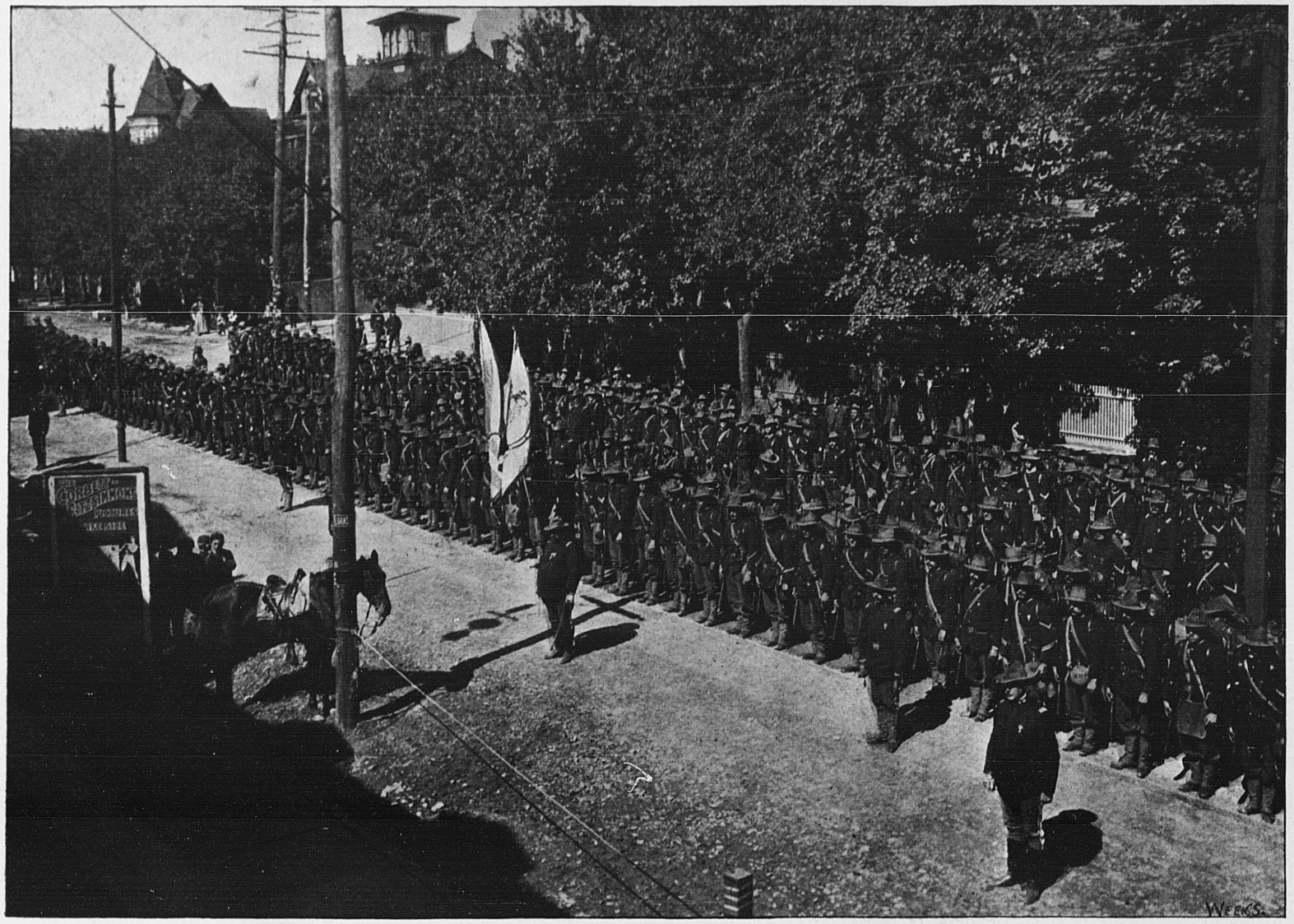
The response of a third of the National Guard of Pennsylvania to the call of duty to Hazleton (issued September 10, 1897) is now a matter of History; but only those who participated in the occupation of the turbulent district were able to realize the real state of affairs that existed or how ably the campaign was managed or how well the different departments met the emergency and worked together without friction of any sort whatever.

The Third Brigade except one regiment arrived in less then twelve hours after the order was issued, and yet no man went hungry on that first day or on any day of that entire tour of duty. The City Troop's response was quite as good but as they did not receive their orders until late next morning they did not arrive until 9.30 P. M. September 11.

The quartermaster and commissary departments worked promptly and rapidly, the canvas for the troops reached Hazleton before noon. Each regiment having its own car and each car plainly marked. One regiment is reported to have pitched all its canvas in one hour after receiving it. Commissary General Ezra H. Ripple, residing near the scene of action, was directed to provide for the first day or until Major Cameron, the Brigade Commissary of Subsistance could arrive. Acting upon this Colonel Ripple was at Hazleton with a car load of provisions before 11 o'clock the morning of the 11, ready to issue to the troops as rapidly as they arrived. Each regiment carried sufficient in the haversacks to last a day. Major Cameron arrived during the afternoon and before the materials provided by Col. Ripple were exhausted his own had arrived and were ready for issue. It is to Major Cameron's credit that no complaint was made during the tour of duty either of the quality or the quantity of the provisions.



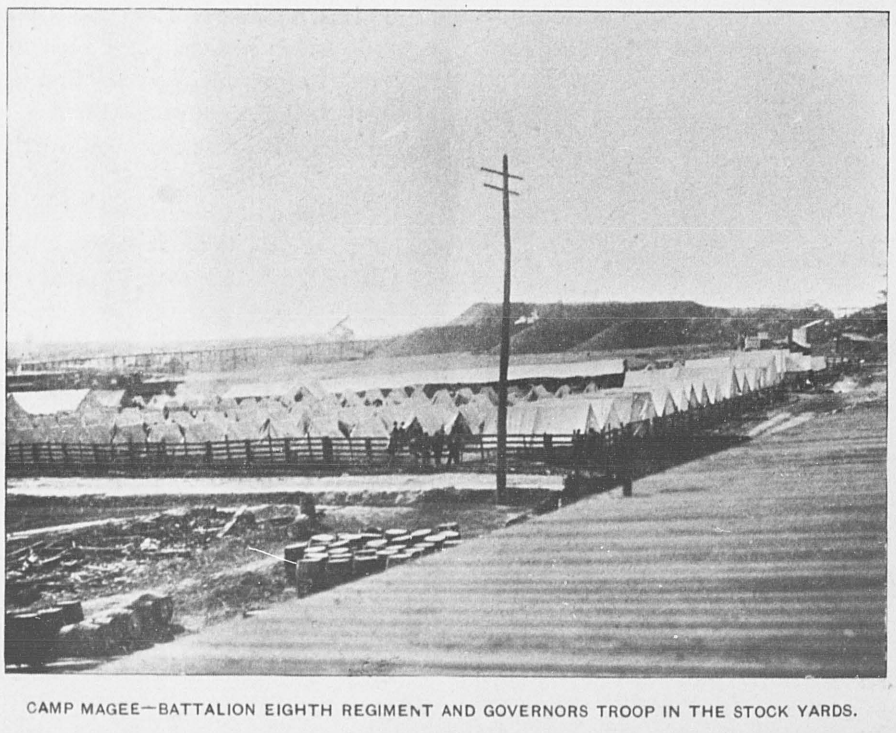
CAVALRY CAMP.



TWELFTH REGIMENT TAKING LEAVE OF THEIR COMMANDER.

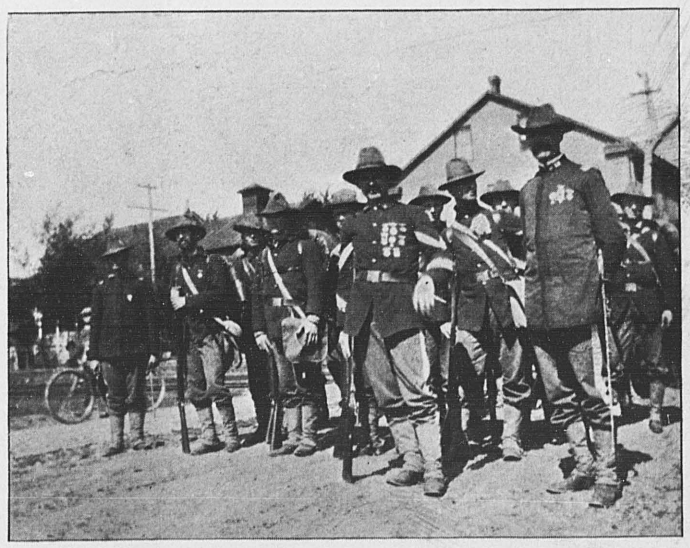
It was no summer encampment, no holiday parade, and rigid discipline was demanded. Resignations and reductions to the ranks mark the path of those who forgot themselves and transgressed and there were but few and they felt the iron hand of discipline as their reward.

The first days were trying ones. Rumors of all kinds were afloat and at times it was difficult to tell what to expect, but General Gobin had the situation well in hand and his wise discretion prevented further trouble. Monday, the day of the funerals of the dead strikers, was much feared by the citizens but here again Gen. Gobin showed rare ability and nothing could have been more quiet and orderly than those funerals. Words cannot adequately describe the terror of the inhabitants of Hazleton and the vicinity on that memorable night before the arrival of the troops. Nobody slept and nobody knew what to expect or where to expect it from. Only those present and in touch with affairs can realize the seething volcano upon which the troops stood during the first week of their stay at Hazleton.



CAMP MAGEE—BATTALION EIGHTH REGIMENT AND GOVERNORS TROOP IN THE STOCK YARDS.

The camps of the troops were so situated as to command every roa and railroad leading into Hazleton, were in easy supporting distance of eac other, and thoroughly controlled the disaffected territory. They gave ever opportunity to put into practical use the lessons of the armory and summe encampments. Outposts were established at all of the infantry camps, as matter of information, protection and instruction.



DEPARTING—AFTER EIGHTEEN DAYS OF SERVICE.

The cavalry arm patrolled the region daily, giving officers and me valuable experience, furnishing the commanding general with much i formation and at the same time furnishing an object lesson to the disaffecte element.

Later; practical problems in offensive and defensive operations we worked out, one portion defending a town while the other attacked. The were highly interesting and instructive.

Signal stations were established by the Ninth and Thirteenth regimen at their outposts but no effort was made at connecting the various camps b stations for the reason that they were connected by telephone and as long this worked signal stations were not needed.

Practice marches were made by most of the regiments, the trops moving as in the enemy's country. Early in the week one battalion of the Twelfth was ordered to take the field with one day's rations and 40 rounds per man. This was no practice march but a response to an alarm. The battalion moved rapidly and the men responded quickly but their services were not needed and they returned to camp Later each battalion made a practice demonstration, one on Trescow and the other on Stockton, making military maps of the movements.

The Ninth made several practice marches, the most notable being one on Lattimer where they summoned the 13th to surrender. Colonel Mattes declined to obey the summons and in three minutes had his regiment in line of battle confronting the Ninth.

The Eighth regiment made demonstrations on Mac Adoo and did much to keep the turbulent element of that section in check and at the same time accomplished much in instruction

The Thirteenth operated in the vicinity of Lattimer and had daily drill and practice marches.

On September 15, it became necessary to protect the territory in and about Drifton and the Fourth regiment was ordered to break camp and move to a position near that point. The movement was rapidly made, the new line established and the battalions of the Fourth operated from this point until ordered home.

Battery C was held in reserve, the section at Audenreid being the only one to move. This section accompanied other troops in demonstrations on MacAdoo.

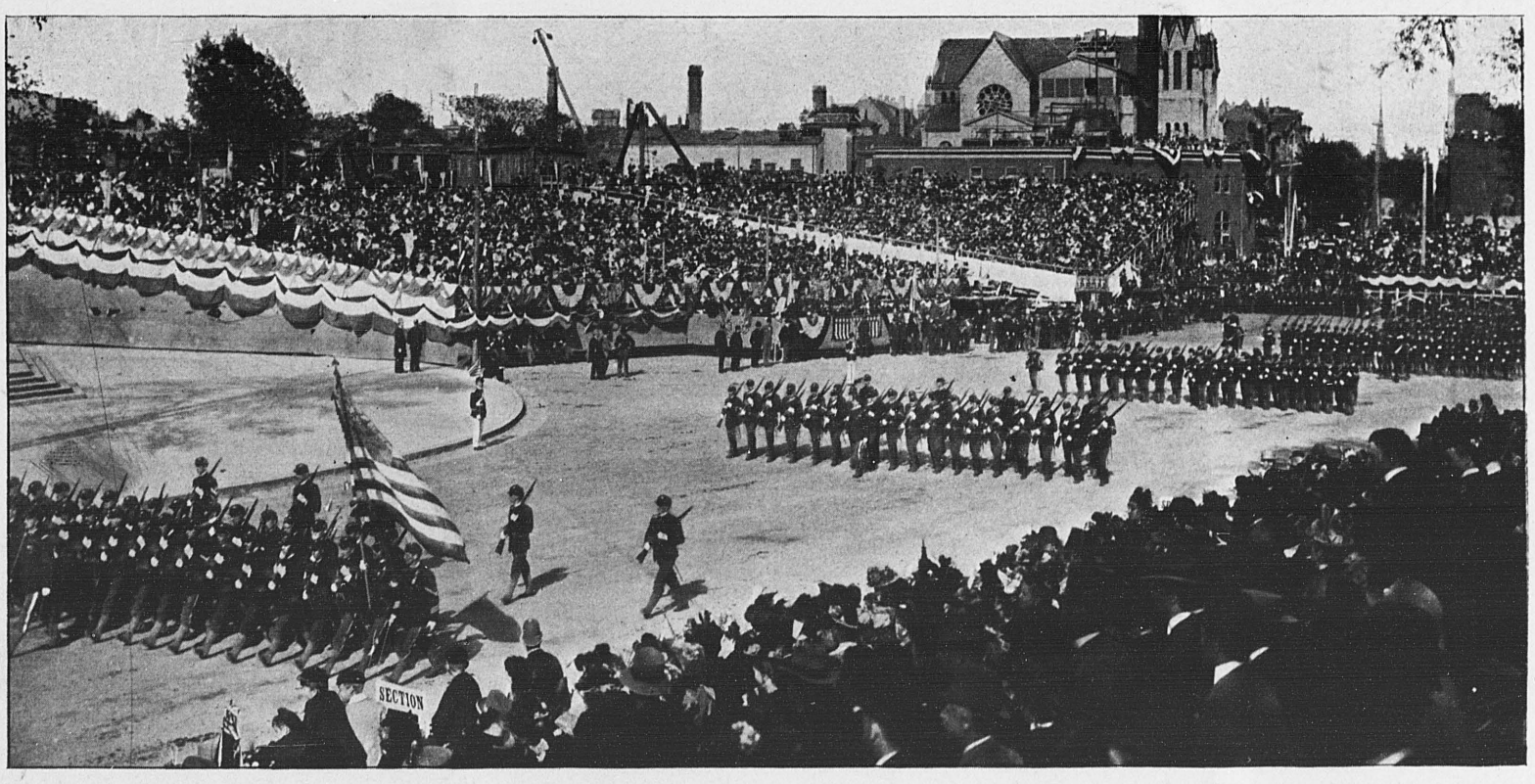
General Gobin began relieving troops on September 24, when Battery C was ordered home. On September 25, the Twelfth and Thirteenth regiments took their departure. The Fourth regiment was relieved September 28. The Ninth regiment, City troop and the Second Battalion of the Eighth regiment were relieved from duty September 17. Upon this latter date the first battalion of the Eighth regiment was ordered to the stock yards and went into camp next to the cavalry. This camp, known as "Camp Magee" was continued until October 4, when the Governer's troop and the battalion were ordered home.

During this tour of duty the Third Brigade had 97 per cent. of its men present for duty. In all that number of men there was practically no sickness, the health of the men being exellent. None were sick enough to be sent home except one or two cases which were brought to Hazleton and immediately ordered home. Of the three gunshot wounds, due to careless handling of revolvers, only one was sent home before his command.

The nights were cold but the men improvised cots and bunks and in many cases stoves. Tents and streets were kept clean and well policed and, in fact regular troops could not have had their camps in better condition.

Adjutant Frederick A. Snyder, of the Twelfth regiment, was detailed as acting engineer officer and with bicycle, cyclometer, pocket compass and rapid sketching methods was able, with one assistant, to survey 46.22 miles in 19 hours and has prepared a most interesting map of the territory occupied and report of the condition of all roads. This performance is something new to the National Guard, the army and engineering circles and is now being made the subject of discussion as to how far military sketching can be done with these simple tools.

WILLIAM P. CLARKE,
Maj. and Ord. Off. Third Brig. N. G. P.



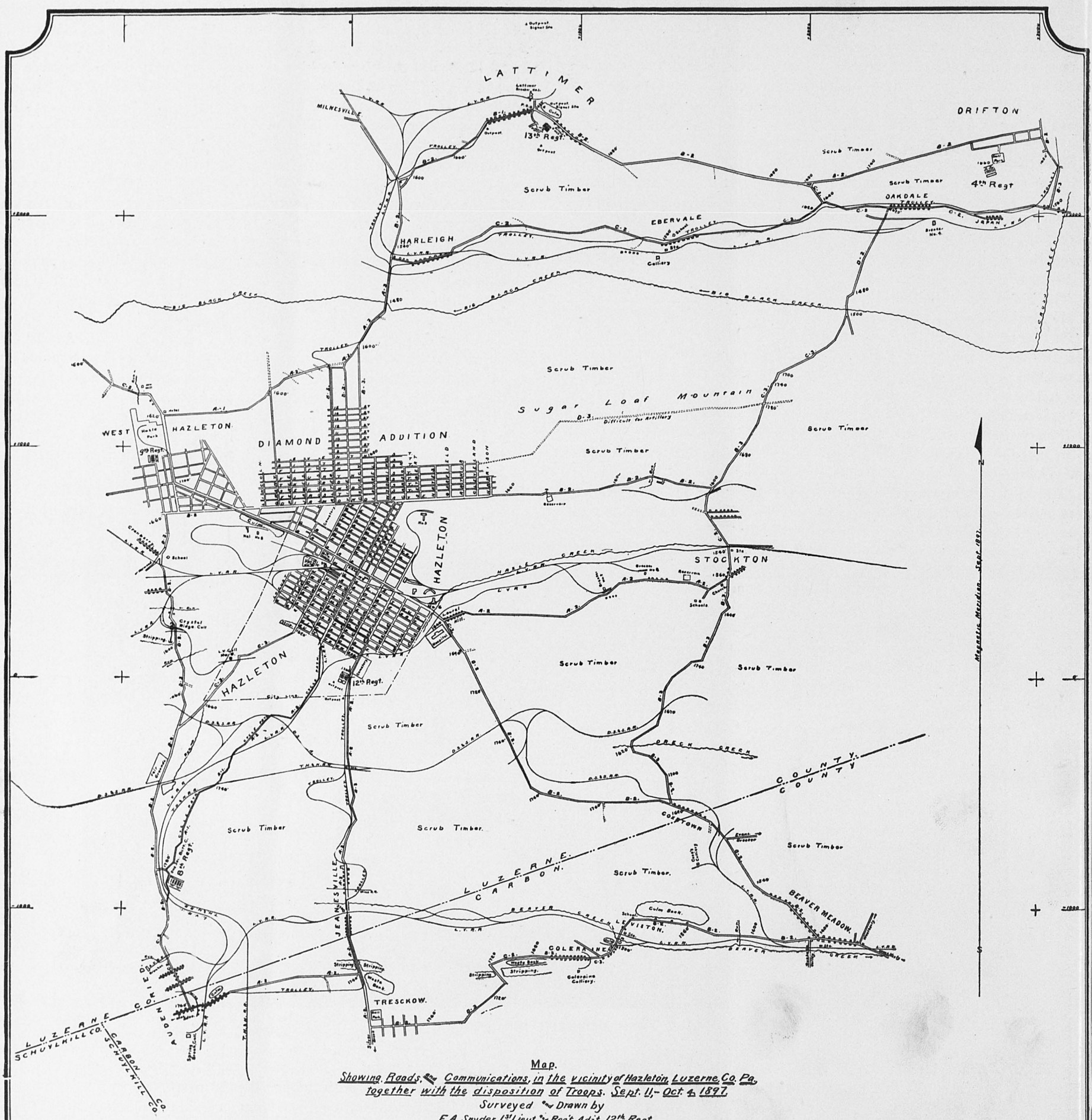

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. G. P.

## *SECOND BRIGADE PARADE AT THE CELEBRATION OF FOUNDERS DAY.*

THE Pittsburgh contingent of the Second brigade paraded on Wednesday, November 3, as an escort to President McKinley on the occasion of his visit to Pittsburgh to participate in the ceremonies incidental to the celebration of "Founder's Day" at the Carnegie Institute. Gen. John R. Wiley, of the Second brigade came down from Franklin to assume command. The troops reported at 11 A. M. on Liberty Avenue, the Eighteenth regiment resting on Tenth St., the Fourteenth regiment at Eleventh St., and Division C, First battalion Naval Militia on the left of Fourteenth St., while Gen. Wiley sent Battery B to the hill above the Union Station to fire the salute. A detail from the Naval Militia Signal Corps was posted so that the coming of the President was signaled to the battery and the salute timed to end as the train entered the depot.

The President was received with the troops at the present and the regimental bands playing "the Presidents March." After the honors had been rendered the line broke into column of companies, the battery joining the column at the foot of Seventh Ave., and escorted the President down Liberty Avenue and out Fifth to Dinwiddie St. At this point a line was formed and the brigade stood at present arms while the President rode past. Governor Hastings was with the presidential party.

The Eighteenth regiment was commanded by Col. Norman M. Smith, the Fourteenth by Col. Wm. J. Glenn, Division C First battalion Naval Militia by Lieut. Wm. B. Ewing and Battery B by Lieut. Edward Eichenlaub, Jr. The troops have never made a better appearance than on this occasion. The ranks were stronger than had been expected, the day was bright and snappy and the crowds along the streets liberal with hearty applause. Gen. Wiley's reception was practically an ovation from one end of the march to the other. This was especially gratifying to the men of his command. He traveled three hundred miles to ride at their head and his men were pleased at the cordial greeting accorded him. Gen. Wiley's popularity in Pittsburgh was attested again in the afternoon when he attended the exercise at Carnegie Hall. The house was packed and when he entered the audience broke out in applause that was not stilled for several minutes. The Guard's part in the reception of the President exceeded the anticipations of the gentlemen managing the affair and they have been profuse in their acknowledgement. This was probably the last military parade in Pittsburgh this year.




## Map.

Showing Roads and Communications, in the vicinity of Hazleton, Luzerne, Co. Pa., together with the disposition of Troops. Sept. 11,- Oct. 4. 1897.

Surveyed and Drawn by
F. A. Snyder. 1st Lieut. and Reg't. Adjt. 12th Regt.
Acting Engineer Officer. 3rd Brigade.
G. D. Snyder. Sergeant. Co. D. 12th Regt.

Scale $1\frac{43}{100}$ = 1 mile

R.F. = $\frac{1}{44308}$

0 1/8 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 mile

Revolutions 28" Diam Bicycle Wheel = 7.3 Circ

100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500 Rev.

### Disposition of Troops.

Brig Genl J.P.S. Gobin, 3rd Brigade N.G.P. Commanding Troops station Valley House, Broad St. west of Church St.

1st Troop Phila. City Cavalry. 1st Brig. Capt J.C. Greome. Comdg. station Vine St. & L.V.R.R. Sept 11. to Sept 29, 1897.

Governors Troop. 3rd Brig. Capt F.M. Ott. Comdg. station Vine St & L.V.R.R. Sept. 11. to Oct. 4. 1897.

Battery C. 3rd Brig Capt. J. Denithorne. Comdg. station three Sections and Gatling Gun, Vine St & L.V.R.R. one Section and Gatling Gun 3/4 M north of Audenried W. of 8th Regt. Camp Sept. 11. to Sept 24 1897.

4th Regt. Inf. 3rd Brig Col D.B. Case Comdg station 3/4 M. north of Audenried. East of 8th Regt. Camp. Sept 11, to 15 transferred to Drifton. ordered home Sept 28 1897.

Note. Instruments, used in survey. Military Pocket Compass, Passometer, Bicycle with Cyclometer registering revolutions and Aneriod Barometer. Elevations derived from Barometer readings. Datum is mean Sea level.

Note. Rail Road & Trolley Tracks ———— Roads & Cycle Paths ————
Trails ..... Paths. .....

Note. Surface of Roads, designated as follows:
A. Fine. good at all times.
B. Good. in dry weather.
C. Fair. in dry weather, poor in wet weather
D Rough. poor at all times.

Note. Grade of Roads, designated as follows
1. Level or unnoticeable grades
2. Rolling medium grades.
3. Hilly. heavy for Artillery.

Note. Length of Survey 46.22 Miles Actual time making Survey 19 hrs 4 min.

Note. Survey plotted by Co-ordinates, calculated with 10" Manheim Slide Rule Error of closure 1½ to 4%.

### Disposition of Troops.

8th Regt Inf. 3rd Brig. Col F.J. Magee. Comdg. station 3/4 M north of Audenried. Sept. 11, 1897 2nd Batt ordered home Sept 29, 1897 1st Batt. Major. E.B. Watts. Comdg transferred to Vine St. & L.V.R.R. Hazleton. ordered home Oct. 4

9th Regt. Inf. 3rd Brig. Col. C.B. Dougherty. Comdg. station Hazle Park West Hazleton Sept. 11, to Sept 29. 1897.

12th Regt. Inf. 3rd Brig. Col. J.B. Coryell Comdg. station Poplar St. north of city line Hazleton. Sept. 11, to Sept. 25 1897

13th Regt. Inf. 3rd Brig. Lt. Col. C.C. Mattes Comdg station Lattimer Sept 11. to Sept 25. 1897

F. A. Snyder, Del.

# LIEUTENANT FREDERICK A. SNYDER'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS TWELTH REGIMENT INFANTRY
THIRD BRIGADE, N. G. P.
Williamsport, Pa., October 18, 1897.

BRIGADIER GENERAL J. P. S. GOBIN,
Commanding Third Brigade, N. G. P.
Lebanon, Pa.

SIR:

In accordance with your instructions of September 16, 1897, to the Commanding Officer 12th Regiment, detailing me to act as Engineer Officer, Third Brigade, to prepare Surveys of the roads, etc., in the vicinity of Hazleton, Pa., I would report as follows:

As I had no definite knowledge of our probable length of service in the vicinity of Hazleton, I did not wish to undertake an elaborate survey of the territory occupied by the troops, which I might not be able to complete, before the tour of duty was ended; for this reason, I decided to make a road map, of the territory occupied, connecting all the camps and other strategic points.

For this purpose, I adopted rapid road sketching methods, using a bicycle with cyclometer registering revolutions, to obtain distances, and a military pocket compass for directions, in this way I was able with one assistant to survey 46.22 miles of roads and paths, in 19 hours and 4 minutes of actual time, attending to my regular duties as well. The whole period of the survey occupied about seven days. The map was worked up, and plotted from my notes, by my assistant, at the end of each days work, so if necessary a hasty sketch of each road surveyed, could have been furnished on the day of the work.

I send herewith blue print copies of the completed map. All roads shown on this map, are actually plotted from my notes. The streets of the city of Hazleton were obtained from a map, kindly furnished by Mr. A. Brooks Celiax, City Engineer of Hazleton. The railroads were sketched on the map from information furnished by Mr. James A. Chase, Chief Draftsman, Lehigh Valley Coal Co., to whom I am also indebted for much other valuable information.

The elevations were derived from barometric levels, using as a base Bench Marks, giving mean sea elevations, furnished by Mr. Celiax, which were also checked by contours, indicated on the maps of the U. S. Geological Survey.

The territory occupied is intersepted by several Mountain Ridges, with small intermediate depressions or valleys. The surface having an elevation of from 1400 to 1800 feet above the sea. As the territory is located near the crest between the water-sheds of the Lehigh and Susquehanna River systems, no streams, of any size exist, and the few streams indicated on the map, are so small, that they would offer little, if any obstacle to the passage of troops, should the bridges be destroyed. The water in nearly all of the streams, is so polluted by the discharge of mine waste, that it could not be used by man or beast.

Where not occupied by towns or villages, the country has a scattered growth of scrub timber, principally pines and oaks. The surface is exceedingly rough and broken, being covered with innumerable large stones and boulders, not being succeptable to cultivation, and offering little or nothing for the subsistence of man or beast, it is also artificially cut up by the coal operations, leaving large excavations, called strippings, the waste from which is placed in large irregular piles. This country is so rough, that the rapid manuevers of any but foot troops is impracticable, off of the highways or paths.

The roads in general are good, being well ditched and drained, consequently passable in all weather, outside the towns they are unfenced, and generally about sixteen feet wide, and only suitable for troops moving in columns of fours. On account of the mountainous character of the country, the grades are naturally heavy, but in no place are they prohibitive for artillery.

Nearly all important points can be reached by use of the trolley lines, which radiate from Hazleton to the mining towns in the vicinity.

Rail Road communication to the vicinity of all camps exist, and Hazleton being a Rail Road centre, good connections can be made to all parts of the State.

I would call your attention to the great value of the bicycle in making reconnaissance of roads, and making road maps, it not only gives a rapid and accurate means of determining distances, but by its aid the Topographer can rapidly transport himself over the large areas, he necessarily must cover in his work. In the surveys for the accompanying map, about half of the work was done in the rain, and even under these adverse conditions, the bicycle proved much more efficient than any other means.

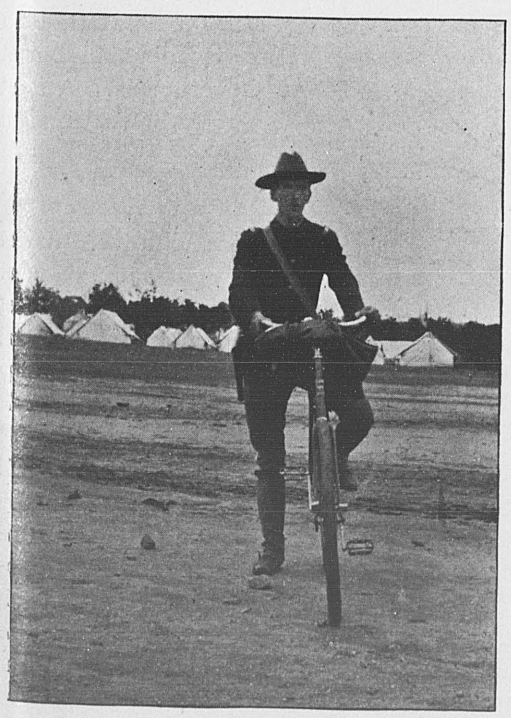
I also accompany report with a sketch map of Practice March, of First Battalion, Twelfth Regiment, from their camp to Tresckow, September 15, 1897, and of the Second Battalion, Twelfth Regiment, from their camp to Stockton, September 16, 1897. These maps were completed on the same day, as the march.

I would respectfully call your attention to the efficient services rendered by Sergeant George D. Snyder, Company D, Twelfth Regiment, who was detailed to assist me in this work.*

Thanking you for the many courtesies shown me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK A. SNYDER,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Twelfth Regiment,
Acting Engineer Officer, Third Brigade.



LIEUT. SNYDER, Camp of 12th Regiment in the background.

* NOTE—In making his military maps and road surveys, Lieutenant Snyder was assisted by his brother George D. Snyder Sergeant of D Company, Twelfth Infantry.

With instruments, note book, etc., in haversacks, and mounted upon bicycles, they started from a given point, first taking the magnetic course of the road, with a military pocket compass, which is also done at each bend or fork of the road, cross roads, bridges, etc. Always dismounting for the purpose, and moving the wheels far enough ahead to prevent their magnetic attraction from affecting the needle. The compass and cyclometer reading is entered in the note-book, and the physica, features of the country in the vicinity of the road are sketched in. Bridges, streams, cross-roads, etc., their direction and extent are noted. Distance of objects from the roads is generally obtained by pacing. Elevations are obtained by the aneroid barometer.

From the field notes thus obtained, the map is made upon return to camp. Most of the necessary calculations for plotting the maps are made with the slide rule, which is a great time and labor saver.

Lieutenant Frederick A. Snyder entered the Office of the City Engineer of Williamsport in 1888, he entered the engineering department of the Philadelphia & Reading R. R. in 1890, which he left in 1893, to enter the service of a Mining Company, at Glen Fiste, Pa. In 1894 he was appointed Assistant City Engineer of Williamsport, which position he still holds.

He enlisted in Company G, Twelfth Regiment Infantry, June 28, 1888; promoted to Corporal, January 14, 1890; to Sergeant, March 18, 1890; to First Sergeant, May 20, 1891; to Sergeant Major, May 27, 1892; appointed Adjutant, May 3, 1893; and reappointed Adjutant, November 3, 1894.

He is a Son of the Revolution, and a member of the Society of the War of 1812.

Sergeant George D. Snyder, has been following the profession of Civil Engineering since 1882. Was seven years with the Pennsylvania R. R., and also employed on the Union Pacific, Philadelphia & Reading, Erie, Williamsport and North Branch Rail Roads. In 1894 he was elected City Engineer of Williamsport, and re-elected last spring. He is an Associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; a Son of the Revolution and a member of the Society of the War of 1812.

He enlisted in Company D, Twelfth Regiment, in 1894.

OUR STATE ARMY AND NAVY
A JOURNAL FOR OUR VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

*Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1897, by HENDLER & WORDEN, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.*

WILLARD E. WORDEN, Editor.

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*SUBSCRIPTION RATES*

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*ADVERTISING RATES*

Furnished on application. The value of this Journal can be seen at a glance. If you have anything that Soldier's should be interested in, this is the proper place to display it.

OF the one hundred and thirty-seven companies comprising the National Guard of Pennsylvania (including infantry, cavalry and artilery), not one is housed in a building belonging to the State.

The armories are all built and furnished at the expense of the organizations occupying them, by personal subscriptions from the members their and public spirited citizens. Even then many of the armories are mortgaged to such an extent that to the two hundred dollars which the State allows for armory rent, must be added another five hundred per annum to pay the interest.

What a pitiful thing is that such a military organization as this State posesses is not appreciated by the State Legislature. The State should build the armories and maintain them. The men who give their services to the state, who study and practice and risk their lives by being in the service should not also have to pay for the privilege.

And while we are on the subject we want to call attention to the fact that there is but one armory in the State that is worthy of the name.

An armory should give an impression of impregnability it should be massive and strong, and afford good defensive qualities. None of the Philadelphia armories could resist an attach by a determined mob unless very strongly garrisoned.

In New Jersey the State erects armories for its soldiery, and they are about the proper kind too. In New York State the city or county which is honored by being selected as the abode of a regiment, shows its appreciation by giving it a habitation and a home and they are certainly very complete homes at that. In the basement of nearly all are rifle ranges of 100 yards, lighted by electric lights and the long winter evenings can be devoted to rifle practice, while upon the top floors are complete gymnasiums and athletic sports are encouraged.

Pennsylvania does less for its National Guard than any other State in the Union, and yet she boasts that her volunteer forces are the best in the country. It is no idle boast. either, but more's the pity that their value isn't better appreciated.

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MR. Fred. F. Turner formerly of Wilkesbarre, Ex-First Lieutenant of Co. B, Ninth Regiment Infantry, is now located in Philadelphia, where he deals extensively in asbestos for steam pipe and boiler covering.

MR. Turner has been in the service twenty-one years, but doesn't look it. He is too young and too active a man to retire, and there are many vacancies in the First Brigade, for a man of his abilities. It is only a question as to which Regiment will be fortunate enough to place him on their Roster.

THE State Administration in supplying Major H. C. Groome's "Military Hand Book" to the officers of the guard, has placed a much needed book of reference and a useful compendium of general information within the grasp of all.

Every branch of military duty outside of routine work is clearly and comprehensively though briefly treated and as the authority is nearly always given, many students will find it very valuable as opening a way for higher study than they have ever before dreamed of attempting.

National Guard officers should not be content merely to know Drill Regulations and Guard Duty. It is very desirable and important to become familiar with at least the general principles of all branches of military duty.

In compiling the Hand Book over twenty standard military works have been consulted in addition to Adjutant General's reports and Official Orders of various headquarters of this and other States and of the United States Army and Navy. Various acts of the Legislature, Constitution of the United States and Constituti on of State of Pennsylvania and U. S. Supreme Court decisions.

Major Groome deserves much credit for having condensed so much fact between the covers of a handy little volume.

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OF the six hundred and eighty-nine Commissioned Officers of our State, eighty-four are veterans of the late Rebellion, and our five General Officers, Major General George R. Snowden, Brigadier Generals, John P. S. Gobin, John A. Wiley, John W. Schall and Adjutant General, Thomas J. Stewart, have seen active service. Pennsylvania is perhaps the only State in the Union that can boast of this honor.

Of the Regimental Commanders, eight are veterans as well as two staff Colonels: the Lieutenant Colonels have ten to their credit, six field and four staff, and the Majors three field and ten staff.

The Company Commanders are strongest in point of numbers, nineteen Captains who fought in the strife, are still giving their time and energy to the training of volunteer soldiers. Perhaps the two seniors Captain James Muldoon, Compay E, of the First Infantry, and Captain Henry Jacobs, of Company F, of the Sixth Infantry have seen the hardest service.

Our First Lieutenants have the "Jonah" number — thirteen, while the Second Lieutenants have six.

A singular fact is that eight of our thirteen Chaplains served during the war, and seven of these eight carried muskets, the other, Captain John L. Milligan, of the Eighteenth Infantry, holding his rank.

About two per cent of the enlisted men are veterans.

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THE headgear worn by the United States Marines is quite natty; the pattern being similar to that worn by the Naval officers. The flaring top with extreme drooping visor gives it quite a businesslike appearance. Pennsylvania would do well to adopt this style cap, it is comfortable and a decided improvement on the present army cap. The device on the officers' cap by all means should be the coat of arms of the State.

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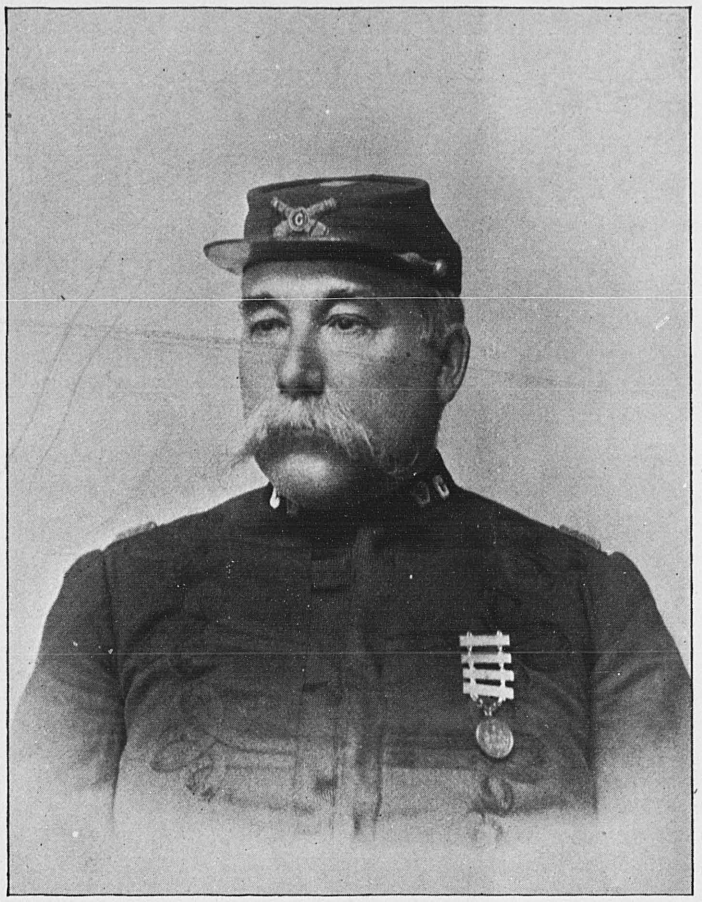
A United States Post of Garrison should be established near Scranton, similar to that of Fort Sheridan near Chicago, Ill. This would be a great school for the National Guard of Pennsylvania and but a deserved compliment to our Guard from the Federal Government. A Post of this kind would also serve to hold in check the great turbulent foreign element in that section of the State.

---

UNIFORMS are being overhauled and inspected at the Third Regiment Armory. For on December 10, will be held a Regimental parade. They generally have two or three of a season, but at this one Colonel Edward Morrell will present to Colonel Robert Ralstson as the Regimental Commander, the Morrell Trophy, a beautiful silver cup, which was won by a splendid score by the Regimental Team, at the First Brigade Rifle Contest at Essington.

On December 8, two days previous, will be held a military and full dress reception, an annual reception which is generally largely attended by military men of seven states and of the regular Army and Navy. The reception and decoration committees are already hard at work. The reception will be opened by a spirited drill by Battery "A," N. G. P., after which the floor will be cleared, and the four field pieces become a part of the decorations. The music pavilion will be occupied by Anders Third Regiment Band.



*CAPTAIN JOHN DENITHORNE*

(Born 1834. Died 1897. Age 63 years.)

"His life was gentle; and the elements
So mixed in him that nature might stand up,
And say to all the world, 'This was a man!'"

In the loss by death of Captain John Denithorne November 3, the National Guard has lost a valued member and a friend. Having been in command of Battery "C" since it was organized June 21, 1871, he was well known and much beloved by all who came in contact with him.

He was born in Cornwall, England, and at the age of 13 removed to this country with his parents in 1847 and settled in Minersville, Schuylkill County, removing to Phoenixville some years later. While living in Minersville he learned the trade of bridge builder.

During the War of 1861—1864 he was manager of the gun-making department of the Phoenix Iron Works and made the celebrated Griffin guns which were so effective in so many battles of that struggle. After the War he established in connection with his brother Richard, the Schuylkill Bridge Works of which he was the proprietor at the time of his death, he has built bridges in all parts of the country.

His connection with military matters began before the War. He joined the Minersville Artillery as soon as age would allow and received an honorable discharge in 1858. The same year he organized a company of infantry known as the Hopewell Rifles, and later he organized the Elsworth Rifles of which he was made captain.

In June 1863 the gun department of the Phoenix Iron Works was practically closed for several weeks, though the books were full of orders from the government, there were but few men left and no manager at all. For John Denithorne had organized an emergency company from his force of sturdy iron workers and marched to the support of his State defenders.

He got as far as Harrisburg when it was learned that Lee had been defeated at Gettysburg. The Governor thanked him for his services and dismissed him with the remark that his services and those of his company composed as they were of skilled gun-makers, valuable as they might prove in the field, would be of more service to the country at the works.

On June 21, 1871, he was elected Captain of the famous Griffin Battery, now known as Battery C, one of the leading artillery companies of the country. He took a great interest in the battery, and soon raised it to a high standard of efficiency. In 1877 he took the battery to Pittsburg to help quell the railroad riots there, and his bravery won the highest praise of Governor Hartranft, whose intimate personal friend he was. He also took the battery to Homestead during the riot there, and did efficient services for the State. He was re-elected Captain of the battery every successive time since 1871. His last services were rendered at Hazleton, where he commanded the battery during the recent trouble with the miners, and the Gattling Guns he planted around Lattimer and McAdoo no doubt did much towards preserving the peace of the coal regions. In 1891 he saw the completion of the battery's elegant brownstone armory at a cost of $15,000, he being the leading spirit in the building of the same, and the armory will remain as a fitting memorial to his devotion to the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

# Correspondence

*Adjutant 13th Regiment.*—No order from any headquarters whatever can set aside a State law. As provided for by an act approved June 12, 1878, Chaplains have the rank of Captain, with the pay of a Second Lieutenant. The circular referred to is in error.

*W. G. A.*—If state troops were ordered into the service of the United States, they would be subject to the rules of their own State military laws and rules until they reached the place of rendezrous when they would be regularly transferred to the service of the National Government, and immediately upon such transfer become subject to such rules, regulations and laws as govern the regular army.

The difference in pay would only affect the enlisted men as the pay of National Guard officers of the State of Pennsylvania, in the performance of a tour of duty, is the same as that of officers of the regular army.

*Citizen.*—By an act of the Pennsylvania Legislature approved June 10, 1893, the National Guard in time of peace may consist of one hundred and fifty companies of infantry, five troops of cavalry, five batteries of artillery, four companies of engineers and a signal corps of one company.

We have at present as you can see by a glance at the roster, one hundred and thirty-two companies of infantry, three troops of cavalry, three batteries of artillery and no engineer or signal corps companies.

An act of the same date provided for the establishment of not more than two Naval Battalions of four companies each, and an extra company of engineers for each battalion.

The composition of the Naval Force at present is one battalion of three companies or divisions, as they are technically termed.

The Governor as commander-in-chief can increase any portion of the guard at his discretion, and we believe that some increase is contemplated. Among other things a signal corps and a corps of engineers, both of which are needed in an organization like ours. But the Legislature is niggardly in providing for the maintainance of the force which insures protection to the citizens of the commonwealth. It is want of money and not want of authority which causes the delay. The signal corps is bound to come however, and when it does come, you will find that it will be composed of men who are already members of the Guard and who have been doing double duty to perfect themselves in the art of signalling. If you are, as you say, an expert signalman, and want to be a member of the corps when formed, enlist in a regiment where such work is being practiced and you will stand a better show. There are good men in the Guard who have adopted the art, and are practicing it like professionals.

(The following are extracts from a few of the many kind letters received during the month which we give without comment except to thank the writers for their kind sentiments.)

"I congratulate you upon the interesting character of the first issue of your paper and trust that it may receive such support from the officers and men of the National Guard not only of Pennsylvania, but of other States, as to make it remunerative to you and of value to the service.

With best wishes for the success of the enterprise and appreciating the time and energy that you have given to it, I have the honor to be

Very respectfully,

THOS. J. STEWART, Adjutant General."

"Previous efforts to establish a National Guard paper have failed because they were too narrow in their scope. Your journal is bright and well composed and avoids localism; continued on these lines it should be a success. I shall be glad if at any time I can be of assistance to you.

W. P. CLARKE, Ord. Off., Third Brigade, N. G. P."

"I will be glad to do anything in my power to help along a journal in the interest of the National Guard. If I can be of any service to you, please command me.

ASHER MINER, General Inspector of Rifle Practice."

"I will be very glad to be of any possible assistance.

WM. H. DAVIS, Major Eighteenth Regiment, N. G. P."

"A long felt want, and may you meet with great success. Enclosed find Post Office order for one year's subscription.

Captain Co. C, Tenth Infantry, N. G. P."

"I am in receipt of a copy of your valued paper, and enclose the price of a year's subscription. I want to have a complete file. I wish you the success which you surely deserve.

LEW A. ANSCHUTZ, Quartermaster Eighteenth Regiment Infantry, N. G. P."

"I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the first copy of OUR STATE ARMY AND NAVY, and approve of it, believing that it fills a long felt want.

Command me if at any time I can be of any use to you, for I shall esteem it a privilege to help the good work along, that you have so grandly commenced.

I am respectfully yours

W. F. RICHARDSON, First Lieutenant and Foreman of State Arsenal."

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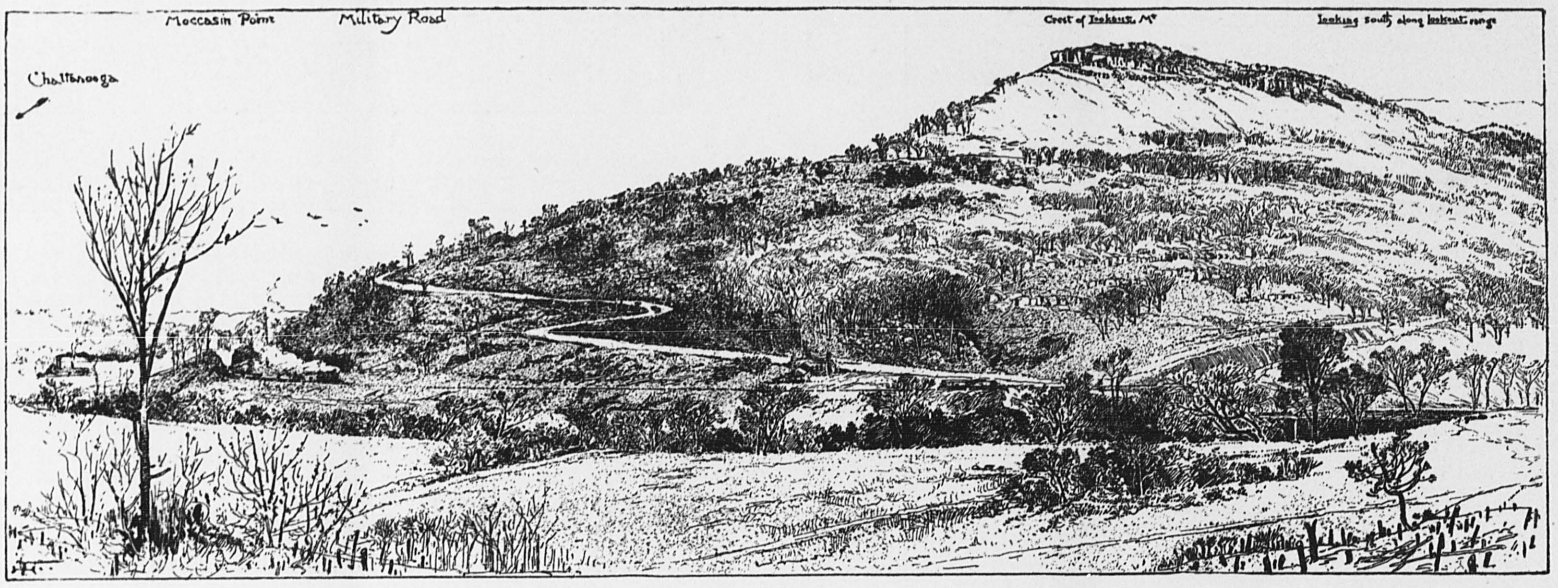
*The New York Division of the Philadelphia & Reading.*

The Philadelphia and Reading's New York Division is justly famous and this magnificent line, connecting the two great cities, is being perfected every day in a way that is amazing to the public in general, and especially to those who are interested in Railway matters. The daily two hour trains which speed their way back and forth between the two cities are marvels of comfort and cleanliness, and the stone-ballasted road bed, makes travel a pleasure rather than a necessary evil. The Royal Blue Line, that wonderful combination of the three great roads, the Central R. R. of New Jersey, the Philadelphia and Reading and the B. & O. needs no introduction to the traveling public. New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington are brought into close touch with each other by this marvelous system. The other branches of the Philadelphia and Reading are as perfect in their system as the N. Y. Division, and the great road with its numerous branches and connections, forms a perfect network of steel in Eastern Pennsylvania, reaching almost every city in that portion of the State.




# PENNSYLVANIA MONUMENTS AT CHICKAMAUGA

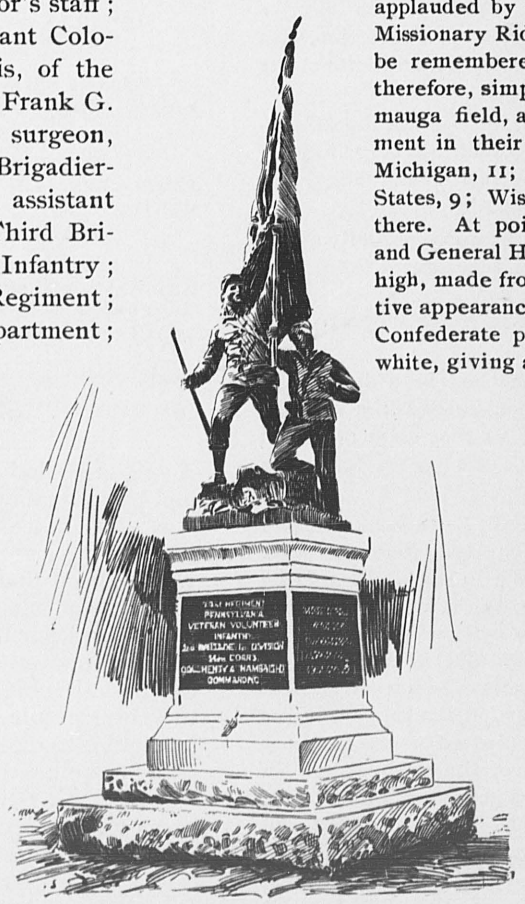
Thirty-four years ago many Pennsylvania Soldiers fought and died for their country, on the bloody field of Chickamauga. It was a great battle, and since that day, ten states have erected to the Federal heroes of the fight, one hundred and seventy-five statues. The United States nine, making one hundred and eighty-four statues erected in honor of as many Union Regiments taking part in the great fight. In addition to this are many tablets and other marks placed to keep valorous deeds from being forgotten. To speak as no words can speak to all who are so fortunate, as to visit this hallowed and consecrated ground.

It was to dedicate five new monuments to that number of Pennsylvania Regiments, that Governor Hastings and staff, accompanied by many noted officers of the National Guard of Pa., and over sixteen hundred Union Veterans from this state journeyed to the site of the Great Battle of the West.

In the party with Governor Hastings were Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart, Colonel Albert J. Logan, quarter-master general; Colonel Thomas Potter, Jr., assistant quarter-master general; Colonel Ezra H. Ripple, commissary-general; Lieutenant Colonel Lloyd B. Huff, assistant commissary-general; Colonel Louis W. Read, surgeon-general; Colonel Sheldon Potter, chief of artillery; Lieutenant Colonel Henry Hall, Lieutenant Colonel Henry H. Kuhn, Lieutenant Colonel James M. Reid, Lieutenant Colonel Robert B. Baker, Lieutenant Colonel Harry C. Trexler, Lieutenant Colonel William C. McConnell, Lieutenant Colonel Sanford C. Lewis and Lieutenant Colonel Rollin H. Wilbur, of the Governor's staff; Major-General George R. Snowden, commander; Lieutenant Colonel William J. Elliott, inspector, and Major David Lewis, of the Division staff; Brigadier-General John W. Schall, Major Frank G. Sweeney, inspector; Major Joseph K. Weaver, brigade surgeon, and Major David S. B. Chew, of the First Brigade; Brigadier-General John P. S. Gobin, Major Milton A. Gherst, assistant adjutant-general and Major Simon B. Cameron, of the Third Brigade, and Captain Alexis Paxson, Fifteenth United States Infantry; Lieutenant William F. Richardson quartermaster, Eighth Regiment; Benjamin W. Demming, of the Adjutant-General's department; General James W. Latta, Secretary of Internal Affairs; ex-Auditor-General David McM. Gregg, General John L. Curtin, Auditor-General Amos J. Mylin, State Treasurer Benjamin F. Heywood, General Martin Smith, Color Sergeant Jacob Green, Sergeant Jacob Stauffer, Colonel R. B. Beath, Past Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; Major William Thompson, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and James Auter, Messenger to the Governor.

The party left Broad St. Station, Thursday evening, November 11, and after leaving Salisbury (at which place the party took breakfast), they entered the mountain ranges of North Carolina: but I will let one of the party tell of the trip in his own words.

The first stop of the party after leaving Broad St. Station, Philadelphia, was Asheville, N. C.



"The view of the mighty ranges, towering peaks, yawning canons, massive ramparts of solid rock, rising up perpendicularly, was grand and inspiring, as it passed before our enraptured vision. Asheville located at the apex of the mountains, is a very beautiful town of about 18,000 population, and is a great summer resort. It is situated as to afford a most magnificent panoramic view of the country for miles and miles. Here is located a country residence of George K Vanderbilt. A lay over for several hours was made to enable the party to partake of dinner, and to personally inspect the outside beauties surrounding his vast possessions. Leaving Asheville, the descent of the mountains was as fascinating as the ascent, and gave a charm to the situation that will long be remembered. Morristown, Hot Springs and Knoxville were passed successively without anything special occuring, and we finally reached Chattanooga about 7 o'clock Saturday morning, November 13. Carriages were in waiting and the party were driven to Incline No. 2., where they boarded a car, built on an angle of about twenty-five degrees, and were drawn up the mountain. The steepest part of the grade is just before reaching the top, where it is sixty-eight feet to the hundred, and when the car stops, the most courageous have a quickened desire to leave it. Lookout Inn situated at the top is a large and commodious hotel, where the Governor and party made their Headquarters, while at Chattanooga. After breakfast, Saturday morning, the distinguished party took carriages for the battlefields of Chickamauga, where the monuments of the Pennsylvania Regiments, participating in those battles, were dedicated. The rest of the day was spent viewing the numerous monuments and tablets, reading the inscriptions upon them, expressing opinions and drawing conclusions, with a unanimous verdict, "That there was a hot time in that old place to-day." Sunday was devoted to rest. Monday, November 15, was set apart as Pennsylvania Day, and most of the day was spent in dedicating the monuments on Lookout Mountain and Orchard Knob. The speeches made by the Governor and by Adjutant-General Stewart, at these ceremonies, were perfect gems, and were highly commented upon by the Press, and loudly applauded by the people. The visit to the battlefields of the Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain was an object lesson, that will ever be remembered. To go into details would require too much space. I will, therefore, simply give you the number of monuments erected on the Chickamauga field, as given me by one of the workmen employed by the Government in their erection. Illinois, 38; Indiana, 39; Kansas, 3; Kentucky, 1; Michigan, 11; Minnesota, 5; Missouri, 1; Ohio, 56, Pennsylvania, 12; United States, 9; Wisconsin 9. A large number of Confederate monuments are also there. At points where General Officers were killed, and Brigade, Division and General Headquarters, are marked by pyramid monuments, about six feet high, made from large cannon balls; they make an imposing and very attractive appearance. The Government have each and every command, Union and Confederate positions, marked by bronze tablets, with raised letters painted white, giving a brief record of the part taken in that memorable struggle. The monuments dedicated on Lookout Mountain and Orchard Knob, by the Pennsylvanians, on Monday, November 15, are all of beautiful design, and the ceremonies attending their dedication were of a very imposing nature. The survivors who participated feel very grateful to this grand old Commonwealth for her generous aid in assisting them to do so. The ceremonies of the day wound up with a camp-fire, held in the large Auditorium in the evening. It was participated in by both Union and Confederate Veterans, and not a word was spoken, or an act committed, that gave offense to the large numbers present. Our own genial, kindhearted and witty Adjutant-General, Thos. J. Stewart, was at his best, and the myrth that followed his witty remarks, made him one of the most conspicuous persons on the stage. More than one old veteran then and there expressed himself in grateful words for the part he had taken in making this trip so successful, and hoped the occasion would soon arise, when they could have the opportunity to help him to higher honors. Kind words and

praise were also plentifully bestowed upon Governor Hastings, "Soldier Dan," as he is familiarly called, because of his hearty interest and assistance in making the ceremonies such a successful event."

Of the five monuments dedicated three were to cavalry and two to infantry regiments as follows:

Seventh Regiment Cavalry—Col. Jas. J. Siebert.
Ninth Regiment Cavalry—Col. Roswell M. Russell.
Fifteenth Regiment Cavalry—Col. Wm. J. Palmer.
Seventy-seventh Regiment Infantry—Col. Thos. E. Rose.
Seventy-ninth Regiment Infantry—Henry A. Hambright.

The monument to the Seventy-ninth Infantry (Penna. Volunteers), was the first to be unveilled.

It is a superb allegorical monument representing a soldier receiving the colors from the hand of a wounded color bearer.

This is a touching incident of the battle and George L. Denner, the hero of the beautiful statue, lives in Lancaster, and took part in the ceremonies, and was surrounded by admiring comrades.

"It was only my duty," said the white haired veteran, "and I do not deserve the praise; but the poor fellow who handed me the colors on that Sunday morning, was the hero. A grape shot had pierced his breast, and blood was streaming from his wound; he held the old flag high in the air and refused to let it fall."

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

The Governor spoke briefly as follows:

"I am honored by being asked to speak at the unveiling of this monument to the heroes of your regiment, one of the most gallant organizations that ever went forth to fight in any war or for any cause. It is a source of great satisfaction to me to see these grand old survivors of that memorable battle of Chickamauga meet here to-day. I am proud of you and your meeting, because I am an American and because I am the Chief Executive of the State which is so proud to claim you, and which is willing to put its hands in its treasury and build a suitable monument to the glorious record of the regiment.

"The State is proud of you, and the people of the State love and admire the men who were willing to go to the front that the starry banner of liberty should not be trampled in the dust.

"The design chosen for this monument is one most fitting. It represents, as you see, one of your comrades taking the colors of your regiment from the hands of another comrade, whose heart had been pierced by the enemy's bullet. That comrade is here with us to-day, and we all honor him.

A BEAUTIFUL EMBLEM.

"Look upon this statue, men of the gallant Seventy-ninth, and let it inspire your hearts and your souls to be ever ready to do such deeds as the one so beautifully depicted here. I know that you have been heroes in the past and in the future will continue to be.

"Such moments as this and such deeds as this represents will live long in the hearts and souls of our countrymen and make certain that the flag of America shall never fall in the dust, but that it will forever be carried aloft, an emblem of freedom, of charity and of equality. I now take pleasure in presenting to you a man who is better known to you than he is to me, even though I know him as one of the heroes of Chickamauga."

The Governor's speech was interrupted several times by applause and cheers and when he finished the old veterans gathered about him with tears in their eyes and shook his hands heartily.

THE DEDICATORY ADDRESS.

Colonel E. K. Martin, of Lancaster, the orator for the dedication of this monument, then followed with a lengthy and eloquent address, reciting in part the history of the regiment, but especially such of it as related to the battle of Chickamauga.

The next monument to be dedicated was the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. Major Herbert S. Thompson, of Pottsville, opened the exercises with a brief address, and Lieutenant Colonel Green offered prayer, after which Governor Hastings delivered another impassioned speech which caused many an eye to sparkle and moisten with pride and sadness.

The Governor spoke feelingly when he said:

"I will call you comrades, for you have all been comrades in my thoughts, since I saw you getting together in our county of Clinton and being mustered into the service of your country for your country's life and honor. There were thousands in that country then who mourned your going away and who rejoiced at your safe and honorable return. They will rejoice again in their hearts when you go back to them now and again tell them the story of Chickamauga, of Lookout Mountain, and of Missionary Ridge.

"Oh, but I know, gallant survivors of the gallant Seventh, I know your hearts are filled with sorrow as you look about you to-day and miss the many comrades who fought bled and died with you. You do not know, nor do I know where their hallowed remains lie buried. Scores of them are in this earth here where we stand, but their graves are unmarked even though their memories live bright in the depth of all our hearts."

Captain Joseph G. Vale, of Carlisle, followed as the orator of the occasion, making a glowing description of the fight participated in by the Seventh in the city of Chattanooga. Lieutenant Colonel Greenough, Major Charles C. Davis, of Harrisburg; Captain Ben Reilly, of Philadelphia, and Captain Dixon, of Illinois, told of interesting and graphic scenes participated in by the regiment.

Many interesting and patriotic speeches were made, among which was that of Colonel Thomas E. Rose, who was commander of the Seventy-seventh Infantry and who told the story of the great fight and gave a graphic story of the escape of himself and many others from Libby Prison.

He was followed by Captain J. S. McDowell, of Smith's Centre, Kansas, who had come on to join his old comrades in the proud work of dedicating the monument.

Thirty feet from the granite and bronze memorial is a black pyramid of cannon-balls erected to the memory of General Preston Smith, (Confederate), who was killed by a ball from a rifle of the Seventy-seventh.

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## *GENERAL GOBIN BANQUETED BY HIS STAFF.*

On Friday evening, November 5, 1897, Brig. Gen'l J. P. S. Gobin, commanding the Third Brigade, was banqueted at the Harrisburg Club by the members of his staff.

The board was spread in the brilliantly lighted banquet hall of the club house, and the decorations were distinctively military, the national, state and brigade colors being hung on the walls, while at one end was a colored portrait of the general in his field uniform at Hazleton and in front of the musicians' balcony was a large shield flanked by handsome flags over which floated the guidon of the Third Brigade. The table was striped in bands of red and blue, and flowers occupied the centre where were built two field mess tents of napkins. In front of the General was a floral headquarters cannon of red and white carnations, while at the foot of the table was a brigade keystone of violets on a bank of carnations. The souvenirs were of heavy blue cardboard lettered in white and contained the General's photograph, a hand-painted brigade guidon, the menu, and the roster of the staff.

During the evening Major Gherst, who presided, made a most felicitous speech on behalf of the staff to General Gobin, telling him what it all meant. He said that the hosts wished to show their appreciation of their commander as a man and a soldier and to renew their assurances of love and respect that they had always entertained for him. He referred eloquently to General Gobin's magnificent war record and the fact that his comrades had this in mind when they made him Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

He spoke of the respect the men of the Third Brigade had for the man who was always willing to lead and never sent them where he would not go himself. It was a most eloquent tribute to the warrior, and he was very noticeably affected by its warmth and the cheers of his comrades.

General Gobin in reply happily returned his thanks and then dwelt upon the loyalty and fidelity of the men on his staff, by whose aid he said he was ever enabled to do his duty as it should be done. He had warm words of praise for the men of the Third Brigade. The general was frequently applauded and cheered.

Governor Hastings when called upon made a charming impromptu speech, chiefly in praise of General Gobin, the men under him and the entire National Guard. He was exceedingly proud that so high a standard in the Guard had been reached, and said that he had no greater gratification than to be known as its commander-in-chief. It is pointed to as a model military state organization by the United States, and justly so.

The guests were: Brig. Gen'l J. P. S. Gobin, Governor D. H. Hastings, Adj't Gen'l Thos. J. Stewart, Capt. A. R. Paxton, U. S. A.; Colonel F. J. Magee, Eighth regiment; Colonel Jas. B. Coryell, Twelfth regiment; Col. D. B. Case, Fourth regiment; Col. H. A. Coursen, Thirteenth regiment; Col. C. B. Dougherty, Ninth regiment; and Captain F. M. Ott, Governor's troop. The members of the staff were: Maj. M. A. Gherst, assistant Adjutant General; Major W. S. Millar, inspector; Major J. W. Oakford, Judge Advocate; Major H. P. Moyer, quartermaster; Major S. B. Cameron, commissary of subsistence; Major W. H. Egle, surgeon; Major W. P. Clarke, ordnance officer; Captain A. W. Shultz, aide-de-camp; Captain A. W. Norris, aide-de-camp; Lieutenant G. H. Halberstadt, acting assistant surgeon.

COMBINED SIGNAL CORPS OF THE SECOND AND THIRD REGIMENTS
WITH THEIR HOME-MADE INSTRUMENTS.

# SIGNALLING AND SIGNAL CORPS.

As CAVALRY is called the eyes of an army, a well equipped signal corps may be termed its mouth and ears. For by their aid two subdivisions of an army operating at a distance of several miles apart and without telegraph connections each can keep the other perfectly informed of their own movements and of their observation of the enemy, and the time consumed would be but little less than if the messages were sent by telegraph.

Where it is practical a properly equipped signal corps should be able to establish and operate telegraph or telephone connections between permanent headquarters, this may be accomplished by tapping telegraph wires that already exist, or by laying perfectly insulated wire upon the ground or along fences or on poles temporarily placed for the purpose.

The best ally of the signalman (where telegraph communications are impossible), is the heliograph, that is when the sun agrees to act as an accomplice, a sun-message can be flashed at a great distance; it can be operated without attracting much attention from a possible enemy, and the message can only be read by a person on the direct line or path of the flash of light; the flash can be read without difficulty at a great distance with the unaided eye and will penetrate smoke or fog, and can be read when the station sending the message cannot be seen by the aid of a pair of powerful field glasses.

Signals from a mirror 4½ inches in diameter are clearly visible without the aid of a telescope at 25 and 30 miles, while from mirrors 8 and 12 inches, they are equally clear at 50, 80 or even 100 miles.

The most convenient signalling for all-around use in day-time is the flag, it can be used in all kinds of weather and is without doubt the best for use with a moving column as with the advance guard of an army or between two columns moving on parallel roads. The objection to its use in positions in the vicinity of the enemy are that the dispatches might be read by them or that it might attract their attention and cause the station to be attacked.

At night, torches, lanterns or rockets are used, the latter only in case of emergency, as for instance two red and one green rocket might mean this post or station has been attacked, but might mean anything which was previously agreed upon.

In the flash message sent by heliograph on sunshiny days or by flash lamps at night, the meaning is conveyed by the length of flashes, and length of the pauses between flashes, similar to the dot and dash system in telegraphy. With objects such as flags, torches or lanterns that are waved the messages are conveyed by one position and three motions. In position one or point of rest the object is held upright in front of the centre of the body; motion one: it is moved to the right; motion two: to the left; motion three: it is moved toward the ground directly in front. All the letters of the alphabet are formed by a combination of the two first motions, 1 and 2, as: A—22, E—12, I—1, O—21, U—112, etc. The flag is always brought to the point of rest after each letter; motion 3 signifies the end of a word.

### ORIGIN OF SIGNALLING.

Signal telegraphy as now practiced in the United States army and navy and in the armies of Europe is an art which owes its origin to the American Indian, and was never practiced by any civilized army prior to our civil war, where it was used to good advantage by both sides.

The method by which the Indians were able to convey information over long distances in a comparatively short time was for a long time a mystery to their white opponents, but it was found after a time that they maintained a chain of signal stations between the advance scouts and the main body, and that information was sent to the rear through these stations by signals made by the waving of their lances.

To General Albert J. Myers, U. S. Army, is due the credit of first discovering the system and of adopting and perfecting it for use in our army.

General Myer is a distinguished meteorologist and the inventor of the United States and International naval signal code, as well as the field signal service or signal telegraphy.

He was born at Newburgh, N. Y., September 20, 1827, and graduated in 1847, from the Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y. Four years later he took the regular degree of M.D. at the Buffalo Medical College and subsequently obtained a commission as assistant surgeon in the army.

It was in New Mexico, where he first observed a group of Commanches making signals to another group of Indians on a neighboring hill by waving their lances. From this hint he devised his system of signals.

In 1858 a board was appointed to determine the advisability of introducing it into the regular army. In the experiments which followed Assistant Surgeon Myers was aided by Lieutenant Walworth Jenkins, First Artillery, and Lieutenant E. P. Alexander, of the Corps of Engineers.

The trials proved the utility of the system and it was approved by the board. In July, 1860, Assistant Surgeon Myers was appointed Signal Officer with rank of major. In accepting he stated in a letter to the Secretary of War that he did so with a view of perfecting the system. He afterward received a general's commission and lived to see the good of the service during the war of the rebellion.

Signalling as practiced to-day in civilized armies has nothing to learn from the originators of the art. Many different instruments have been invented to aid in its application, and all the elements have been harnessed to the service. Necessitating for a completely equipped corps, many expensive instruments; but one who has learned the system, need never be at a loss for means of communication, for if nothing better offers itself his two hands will do, or a camp fire can be made to do service day or night, by causing puffs of smoke to rise by day or flashes of fire by night, or an ember from the fire may be used.

The system has been found of so much service that it is now considered an indispensible part of all well organized modern bodies of soldiers.

Pennsylvania has a well organized body of troops, yet it has no signal corps. This is one of the weak points of our military force. Steps have been taken to remedy this defect, but so far nothing substantial has materialized.

But while the State has no recognized or official body of signalmen, there are within the National Guard many enthusiastic members who have trained themselves and procured fine sets of instruments, which with but one exception were procured without State aid or encouragement.

### PENNSYLVANIA'S UNRECOGNIZED SIGNAL CORPS.

The first official notice taken of signalling by National Guard authorities was at the Homestead strike in 1892. This was the first mobilization of the division since the reorganization of the National Guard, and here for the first time, the practical use, if not absolute necessity, for a signal corps was felt. Here two large bodies of troops were acting together, yet separated by a wide river, without wagon or foot bridges in the vicinity. Communication between them was slow, dangerous and unsatisfactory, as a mounted courier was obliged to make a wide detour in carrying dispatches.

### TWELFTH REGIMENT CORPS.

A few members of the Twelfth Regiment had received some instructions of Lieutenant Reber of the Signal Corps U. S. A. This was brought to the notice of Lieutenant Colonel A. Lawrence Wetherill, of General Snowden's staff (then major and aide-de-camp) one of the most accomplished and progressive officers in the service, who improvised a signal corps with the aid of the signalmen of the Twelfth, whose knowledge at that time was of the most rudimentary character. But though working without instruments except such as were easily devised on the field they soon learned the art sufficiently to render very material aid in the transmission of orders and information between the sub-divisions. Adjutant General Greenland in his report of that year made very complimentary mention of their labors.

### FOURTH REGIMENT CORPS.

Mr. Baird Halberstadt was at that time in the Pittsburg district following his profession of civil engineer in preparing a geological survey map of the bituminous coal region.

Colonel Case of the Fourth Regiment Infantry requested Mr. Halberstadt to lay out the camp of his regiment in accordance with the new regulations, which he did. This led to the discussion of the necessity of engineer troops in the Guard, and finally of the value of a signal corps. Upon the invitation of Colonel Case, Mr. Halberstadt began the training of a detachment of men from the regiment in signalling.

After many trials a number of bright intelligent young men (most of them professional men), were interested; and because of the interest and hearty support of Colonel Case, the newly formed corps was named "The Case Signal Corps."

Mr. Halberstadt became captain of the new corps and devoted much time and energy to perfecting his recruits in the art of signalling with the result that they soon became a very proficient body of men.

Notwithstanding that Captain Halberstadt's corps contained many men who were not guardsmen and the captain himself was not a member of the Guard at the time. Adjutant General Greenland issued signalling instruments to it and gave it much encouragement, and upon invitation from him the corps went into camp at Gettysburg with the Division in 1894. Captain Halberstadt desiring to obtain the best instruction for himself and his men, requested Adjutant General Greenland to ask the chief signal officer of the United States Army to detail an experienced signal officer to instruct the corps while in camp in the latest methods in signalling and to make such suggestions as would be beneficial.

This request was transmitted and according Mr. H. D. Carr, an expert signalman was detailed for the purpose. Mr. Carr brought with him the latest and most improved instruments. The instruction imparted and suggestions made by him were of the greatest value.

The men quickly learned to use the new instruments and immediately put them into service. Connections were made between the different brigade and division headquarters, both by telephone and telegraph. The rapidity

SIGNALLING WITH HELIOGRAPH.

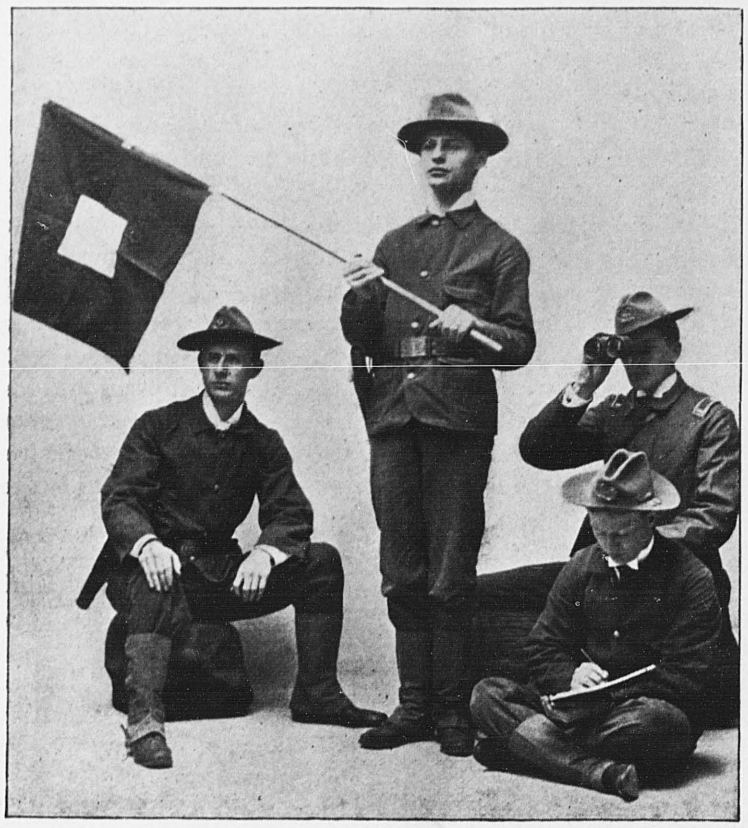
with which these lines were erected, placed in operation and recovered as well as the thoroughly satisfactory services rendered, were enthusiastically approved by all who witnessed the performance.

Greater efforts have been made by this corps to gain admission to the guard as an official signal corps, than by any other. Captain Halberstadt labored not only to make his own corps proficient but he has always been ready to extend all the aid in his power to others who were laboring in the same direction.

In June last, Captain Halberstadt accepted an appointment on the staff of Colonel Case as inspector of rifle practice, with rank of first lieutenant, and all his men are now members of the regiment, thus the signal corps of Twelfth and Fourth Regiments are the senior organizations that exist to-day in the State Guard and that of the Fourth Regiment can be classed as expert in flag and heliograph signalling and telegraphy.

### AN AUTHORIZED CORPS.

After the conclusion of the Homestead riots great efforts were made by many officers of high standing in the Guard, to have a signal corps and a corps of engineers incorporated as a part of the organization of the State forces, and a bill which passed the State Legislature and was approved June 10, 1893, provided for the establishment of a corps of engineers of four



SIGNALLING WITH FLAG.

companies and a signal corps of one company, the signal corps to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, three sergeants, four corporals, twenty-eight privates minimum and thirty-two privates maximum.

While this act specifies the composition of the corps it does not make its admission into the National Guard mandatory, nor was any appropriation made for its maintainance.

### THE FIRST PHILADELPHIA SIGNAL CORPS.

The first organization to practice signalling to any extent was the one known as "The First Philadelphia Signal Corps," which was organized May 2, 1889. They were never directly associated with any portion of the National Guard however, but desired at one time to be recognized as the official corps of the State. They have now been attached to the Emergency Corps of the Philadelphia Police Department, and render very important service on municipal occasions.

### THIRD REGIMENT SIGNAL CORPS.

This corps came into existence on the first day of the Division Encampment of Gettysburg, where the Case Signal Corps did such excellent work and surprised signalmen of the United States Army by their proficiency. The Third Regiment Corps was organized by J. F. DuComb and G. M. Frink, both former members of the Philadelphia Signal Corps, then members of Company D and at present attached to the field music.

Their entire equipment at this time consisted of two kits of flags and poles, and their work was only of a rudimentary kind, but by the next encampment, in July, 1895, known as Camp Robert P. Dechert, they had a surprise in store for those who had witnessed their first efforts. They had four full kits acquired at their own expense, two heliographs of their own construction, after U. S. army models, two portable flash lamps of their own pattern, and a pair of field glasses. Careful study of the code and constant practice through the winter had given them confidence in themselves and a mastery of the art that commanded the attention of the officers of the brigade and they were called upon to demonstrate the utility of signalmen with marching columns and with troops deployed in line of battle.

The Third Regiment was ordered to perform certain maneuvers and a portion of the signal corps was detailed for duty at Brigade Headquarters, all messages pertaining to the maneuvers were sent by flag from the marching body to the signalmen at headquarters, where they were immediately placed in the hands of General Schall. This being the first occasion in the history of the National Guard of Pennsylvania when a signal corps was employed to convey messages to and from a moving column, the members of the corps felt justly proud of their achievement.

During this encampment the corps established a signal station in the observatory at Ringing Rocks and sent dispatches between there and camp, a distance of about three miles.

They have managed to get their share of praise at each of the camps since then; at Lewistown they united with the corps of the Fifteenth Infantry and worked for mutual improvement; last summer they did the same with the corps of the Second Infantry, finding that more can be accomplished in the matter of instruction by working in this way.

### FIFTEENTH REGIMENT SIGNAL CORPS.

Among the men who have taken up signal work as an adjunct to their military duties there seems to be very little clannish feeling, and while they all strive to make their own worthy, they are mostly broad minded men who are animated solely by a desire to learn all they can and to assist those who are also laboring in the same field. And as the Third Regiment Signal Corps drew inspiration and assistance from the Case Signal Corps, so the Fifteenth Regiment Signal Corps received support from the Third during the first summer of its existence.

This corps was organized at the Division Encampment at Lewistown, in July, 1896, by Sergeants R. B. Stillman and Willis R. Vance, of Company B, and consisted of themselves and two privates. After the return from this tour of duty they went actively to work to secure a complete outfit and organizing a corps. Their efforts were successful and to-day the Fifteenth Regiment has one of the most complete corps in the state, being fully equipped with flags, torches, flash lanterns, and heliograph and telegraph instruments, secured at the personal expense of the two organizers of the corps.

During the Encampment of the Second Brigade at Canneaut Lake, last summer, they demonstrated their ability to send and receive signals, by day and night and in all kinds of weather and conditions and their proficiency was recognized by Brigadier General Wiley and other high officials. Sergeants Stillman and Vance are two enthusiastic guardsmen and they have entered into the signal work with the ardor and enthusiasm of true soldiers.

### SECOND REGIMENT SIGNAL CORPS.

Another signal corps of large proportions and one that is splendidly equipped for their work is composed of twelve men of Company "C" of the Second Regiment, with Sergeant Frank A. Hoppe as its chief. It was organized November 10, 1896 by Sergeants Frank A. Hoppe and Wm. F. Castor and Corporal C. H. Fairkanks.

Sergeant Hoppe was one of the organizers of the First Philadelphia Signal Corps.

The equipment consists of six full sets of flags and poles, four flash lamps, military whistles, Costen lights and two hiliographs, the latter made by Sergeant Hoppe.

The corps has received much encouragement from the company commander Captain Lucien N. Wiler who has also presented them with many of their instruments.

TAPPING A TELEGRAPH WIRE.

The regimental commander Colonel John Biddle Porter also Lieutenant-Colonel Henry T. Dechert and other officers of the regiment take great interest in the work and feel a just pride in the possession of such a corps in the regiment.

The corps takes weekly trips to the open country during mild weather where they establish stations at considerable intervals and send signals by day and night. These weekly trips are taken from Saturday afternoon to Sunday night, the men carry in addition to their instruments and flags, a day's rations and woolen and rubber blankets.

The consequence of all this energy and rigidity of purpose on the part of the men was that the corps went into its first camp last summer at Neshaminy Falls fully equipped and instructed.

As has been before stated the Second and Third joined hands at Neshaminy and their work elicited from Captain Paxson of the U. S. Army the statement that it was the best he had ever seen outside of the regular army.

### NINTH REGIMENT CORPS.

The Ninth Regiment Corps was organized by Sergeant Einberton shortly after the dedication of the Washington Monument last May and practiced in the open for the first time at the Third Brigade's Summer encampment at Mt. Gretna, under the instructions of Lieutenant Halberstadt. All the members of the Ninth Regiment Corps own and use bicycles in their work and are very proficient in their wheel drill. Flag work only has been attempted so far and in this they are quite proficient.

### THIRTEENTH REGIMENT SIGNAL CORPS.

The Ninth and Thirteenth Regiment Signal Corps did very creditable work at Hazleton, during the recent labor troubles*, as these regiments were stationed at points where signalmen were able to render important service with detached posts and out-posts, serving to keep riotous demonstrations from assuming dangerous proportions, because of their ability to summon assistance at short notice. The Thirteenth Regiment detail was not a permanent corps, but an emergency corps whose work was done by a code of signals devised by themselves, as they had no Meyers code card until two or three days before they left for home. The detail consisted of six men under Lieutenant Samuel S. Dermon as acting signal officer.

### EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT CORPS.

The Eighteenth Regiment has recently organized a signal corps and practice with flag signals in the open has only recently been attempted.

When it is considered that all of these men who essay signalling have to perform their regular duties as well, it will be seen that it requires a great amount of enthusiasm and indefatigable toil on the part of the organizers and instructors to keep the men interested in their work.

They have to furnish their own instruments and instruction and perform a double duty, as no regiment can carry them on special duty, because they have no authority to do so, and such a course would weaken the companies from which they were detailed. There are capable and experienced signalmen in each of the three brigades; these should be combined into a signal corps of one company, as the act of 1893 authorizes; a section should be organized in each brigade. No more capable officer could be found to command the corps than Lieutenant Baird Halberstadt, of the Third Brigade and the two lieutenants should be chosen one from each of the other brigades.

At next summer's encampment a provisional signal corps should be formed and composed of all available signalmen, and an efficient officer selected, to act as chief signal officer. In this way the best men will readily show themselves and the State can secure a signal corps that can be depended upon.

W. E. WORDEN.

* In our last issue we gave credit to Lieutenant Baird Halberstadt for the signal work performed at Hazleton. Lieutenant Halberstadt wrote us to say that the credit for the work done there is due entirely to the members of the Ninth and Thirteenth Regiments, that his duties as Inspector of Rifle Practice and Acting Quartermaster of the Fourth Regiment prevented him from taking part in the work.

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IT is stated that an expert gunner, with the latest small calibre Maxim machine gun can inscribe his name on a target at a distance of 500 yards.

## *FIRST BRIGADE RIFLE CONTEST.*

### *HONORS DIVIDED BETWEEN THE THIRD AND FIRST REGIMENTS.*

AT the annual rifle competition of the First Brigade, shot on the Rifle Range, near Essington, October 14 and 15, the first-class regimental match (Morrell Trophy, a handsome silver cup and four gold badges) was won by the Third Regiment's team, with the largest score ever made by any team in State or Brigade contests.

Lieut. Geo. A. Kemp. Lieut. T. Lamot. Lieut. C. M. Machold. Sergt. Sam'l Love.
Col. Robt. Ralston. Major E. D. Ellis.
Capt. H. J. Krump. Sergt. Wm. Parsons.

*WINNERS OF THE MORRELL TROPHY.*

The score:

| | 200 yds. | 500 yds. | 600 yds. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maj. E. D. Ellis | 30 | 30 | 33 | 93 |
| Capt. H. J. Crump | 29 | 31 | 29 | 89 |
| Lt. G. E. Kemp | 30 | 31 | 28 | 89 |
| Sgt. Wm. Parsons | 28 | 31 | 27 | 86 |
| | 117 | 123 | 117 | 357 |

C. A. Large, H. V. Sloan.
L. R. Halstead. W. S. Sloan.

*WINNERS OF THE SECOND CLASS REGIMENTAL.*

The second-class regimental (four gold collar badges with diamond bull eyes) won by the First Regiment's team, with the following score:

| | 200 yds. | 500 yds. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Private William S. Sloan | 29 | 32 | 61 |
| Private Howard V. Sloan | 30 | 25 | 55 |
| Private Louis R. Halstead | 30 | 30 | 60 |
| Private Chester A. Large | 26 | 27 | 53 |
| | 115 | 114 | 229 |

The three prizes for company teams were won by Companies "E" and "D" of the First, and "G" of the Third.

In the second-class regimental and company matches, members of previous winning teams in Brigade or State contests are barred.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA

AND

## ROSTER OF THE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS,

DECEMBER 1, 1897.

ORGANIZATION.

DIVISION, N. G. P.
First Brigade,
Second Brigade,
Third Brigade, and
State Naval Militia.

FIRST BRIGADE.
First Regiment Infantry,
Second Regiment Infantry.
Third Regiment Infantry.
Sixth Regiment Infantry.
State Fencibles Battalion Infantry,
Gray Invincibles Infantry,
Battery A, and
First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry.

SECOND BRIGADE.
Fifth Regiment Infantry,
Tenth Regiment Infantry,
Fourteenth Regiment Infantry,
Fifteenth Regiment Infantry,
Sixteenth Regiment Infantry,
Eighteenth Regiment Infantry,
Battery B, and
Sheridan Troop.

THIRD BRIGADE.
Fourth Regiment Infantry.
Eighth Regiment Infantry,
Ninth Regiment Infantry,
Twelfth Regiment Infantry,
Thirteenth Regiment Infantry,
Battery C, and
Governor's Troop.

STATE NAVAL MILITIA.
First Battalion.

| | |
|---|---|
| Commissioned officers, | 689 |
| Enlisted men, | 8,016 |
| Aggregate, | 8,705 |

ROSTER.

GOVERNOR AND STAFF.

| RANK | NAME | ADDRESS |
|---|---|---|
| Governor and Commander-in-Chief | Daniel H. Hastings | Harrisburg, Pa. |
| Brigadier General and Adjutant General | Thomas J. Stewart | Harrisburg, Pa. |
| Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General | Wilbur Fisk Reeder | Bellefonte, Pa. |
| Colonel and Inspector General | Edward Morrell | S. W. cor. Fifteenth and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Colonel and Judge Advocate General | B. Frank Eshleman | Lancaster, Pa. |
| Colonel and Quartermaster General | Albert J. Logan | No. 119 Third Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. |
| Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General | Thomas Potter, Jr. | 522 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Colonel and Commissary General | Ezra H. Ripple | Scranton, Pa. |
| Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Commissary General | Lloyd B. Huff | Greensburg, Pa. |
| Colonel and Surgeon General | Louis W. Read | Norristown, Pa. |
| Colonel and General Inspector of Rifle Practice | Asher Miner | Wilkesbarre, Pa. |
| olonel and Chief-of-Artillery | Sheldon Potter | Philadelphia, Pa. |

AIDES-DE-CAMP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lieutenant Colonel | Henry H. Kuhn | Johnstown, Pa. |
| " " | Henry Hall | "Times" office, Pittsburg, Pa. |
| " " | (Vacancy.) | |
| " " | Millard Hunsicker | Carnegie Building, Pittsburg, Pa. |
| " " | William Fred. Reynolds | Bellefonte, Pa. |
| " " | James M. Reid | Connellsville, Pa. |
| " " | Robert B. Baker | Care Sterling Coal Co., 29 Broadway, New York City |
| " " | George Nox McCain | 4008 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa. |
| " " | Harry C. Trexler | Allentown, Pa. |
| " " | William C. McConnell | Shamokin, Pa. |
| " " | Sanford Clarence Lewis | Franklin, Pa. |
| " " | Rollin H. Wilbur | So. Bethlehem, Pa. |

DIVISION COMMANDER AND STAFF.

(Headquarters, City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Major General | George R. Snowden | City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant General | David Lewis | " " " " |
| Lieutenant Colonel and Inspector | William J. Elliott | " " " " |
| Lieutenant Colonel and Judge Advocate | Howard L. Calder | Harrisburg, Pa. |
| Lieutenant Colonel and Quartermaster | Charles H. Howell | 212 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Lieutenant Colonel and Commissary of Subsistence | Austin Curtin | Chester Springs, Pa. |
| Lieutenant Colonel and Surgeon-in-Chief | Alex. A. E. McCandless | Pittsburg, Pa. |
| ieutenant Colonel and Ordnance Officer | A. Lawrence Wetherill | City Hall, Philadelphia Pa. |
| Lieutenant Colonel and Inspector of Rifle Practice | Samuel S. Hartranft | " " " " |
| Major and Aide-de-Camp | Barton D. Evans | Harrisburg, Pa. |
| " " " | James A. G. Campbell | Chester, Pa. |

FIRST BRIGADE.

GENERAL AND STAFF.

(Headquarters, City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brigadier General | John W. Schall | Norristown, Pa. |
| Major and Assistant Adjutant General | Harry C. Groome | City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Major and Inspector | Frank G. Sweeney | Chester, Pa. |
| Major and Judge Advocate | (Vacancy) | |
| Major and Quartermaster | David S. B. Chew | City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Major and Commissary of Subsistence | J. Wilkes O'Neil | " " " " |
| Major and Surgeon | Joseph K. Weaver | Norristown, Pa. |
| Major and Ordnance Officer | Herbert Cox | City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Captain and Aide-de-Camp | George Burton | " " " " |
| " " " | Charles Speckman | " " " " |

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Armory, S. E. cor. Broad and Callowhill Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.)

| RANK | NAME | ADDRESS |
|---|---|---|
| | FIELD AND STAFF | |
| Colonel | Wendell P. Bowman | Armory, S. E. Cor. Broad and Callowhill, Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Lieutenant Colonel | J. Lewis Good | " " " |
| Major | Albert J. Williams | " " " |
| Major | (Vacancy) | |
| First Lieutenant and Adjutant | Fred. Taylor Pusey | " " " |
| First lieutenant and Quartermaster | Frederick P. Koons | " " " |
| Major and Surgeon | Lawrence S. Smith | " " " |
| First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon | William G. B. Harland | " " " |
| First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon | Joseph Price Tunis | " " " |
| First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice | Harry J. Mehard | " " " |
| Captain and Chaplain | Samuel D. McConnell | " " " |
| Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant | Augustus Drum Porter | " " " |
| Second Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant | John L. Conaway | " " " |
| | Company A. | |
| Captain | (Vacancy) | " " " |
| First lieutenant | Clarence H. Staley | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | T. Wattson Walker | " " " |
| | Company B. | |
| Captain | William S. Allen | " " " |
| First lieutenant | Charles S. Wood | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | (Vacancy) | " " " |
| | Company C. | |
| Captain | Louis F. Stees | " " " |
| First lieutenant | George E. Philips | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | Charles C. Allen | " " " |
| | Company D. | |
| Captain | Artemas W. Deane | " " " |
| First lieutenant | Thomas B. Thomas | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | Albert P. McDowell | " " " |
| | Company E. | |
| Captain | James Muldoon | " " " |
| First lieutenant | Charles P. Hunt | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | Henry Nuss, Jr. | " " " |
| | Company F. | |
| Captain | William Brod | " " " |
| First lieutenant | Henry Earnest Pearson | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | (Vacancy) | " " " |
| | Company G. | |
| Captain | George C. von der Lindt | " " " |
| First lieutenant | George B. Zane, Jr. | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | Henry F. Campbell | " " " |
| | Company H. | |
| Captain | Eugene J. Kensil | " " " |
| First lieutenant | David H. DaCosta | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | Walter M. Hotz | " " " |
| | Company I. | |
| Captain | Thomas H. P. Todd | " " " |
| First lieutenant | Joseph P. Boyd | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | Carl A. Wetenhall | " " " |
| | Company K. | |
| Captain | Walter E. Torr | " " " |
| First lieutenant | Charles F. Hess | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | Samuel A. Martin | " " " |

SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Armory, North Broad near Diamond Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | FIELD AND STAFF | |
| Colonel | John Biddle Porter | Armory, N. Broad near Diamond, Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Lieutenant Colonel | Henry T. Dechert | " " " |
| Major | Charles H. Worman | " " " |
| Major | Albert H. Hartung | " " " |
| First lieutenant and Adjutant | August P. Kunzig | " " " |
| First lieutenant and Quartermaster | Charles A. Rutter | " " " |
| Major and Surgeon | Herman Burgin | " " " |
| First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon | Robert Patterson Robins | " " " |
| First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon | Louis Demme Bauer | " " " |
| First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice | Richard A. Coock | " " " |
| Captain and Chaplain | (Vacancy) | |
| Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant | John Hall Rankin | " " " |
| Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant | Charles S. Campbell | " " " |
| | Company A | |
| Captain | John C. Bowen | " " " |
| First lieutenant | Linden T. Harris | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | George E. Tracey | " " " |
| | Company B | |
| Captain | Francis W. Leng | " " " |
| First lieutenant | Joseph I. Amey | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | Boylston J. Lindsay | " " " |
| | Company C | |
| Captain | Vacancy) | |
| First lieutenant | Charles L. Peters | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | Benjamin A. Peacock | " " " |
| | Company D | |
| Captain | Edward S. Williams | " " " |
| First lieutenant | Harry J. Geissel | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | Jesse R. Soper | " " " |
| | Company E | |
| Captain | Lucien M. Wiler | " " " |
| First lieutenant | John W. Au Rand | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | William C. Carpenter | " " " |
| | Company F | |
| Captain | Frederick W. Recknagle | " " " |
| First lieutenant | Frank J. Fricker | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | Walter B. Seeley | " " " |
| | Company G | |
| Captain | John T. Hughes | " " " |
| First lieutenant | Louis J. Ladner | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | Edward J. Nowlen | " " " |
| | Company H | |
| Captain | J. Martin Miller | " " " |
| First lieutenant | Thomas J. Ross | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | Harry M. Case | " " " |

| RANK | NAME | ADDRESS |
|---|---|---|
| | Company I | |
| Captain | Hamilton D. Turner | Armory, N. Broad near Diamond, Philadelphia, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Theodore Steinbach | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | Frank Afflerbach | " " " |
| | Company K | |
| Captain | Adolph Hartung | " " " |
| First lieutenant | John C. Eberle | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | Charles Gruner | " " " |

THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Armory, South Broad near Wharton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

| RANK | NAME | ADDRESS |
|---|---|---|
| | FIELD AND STAFF | |
| Colonel | Robert Ralston | Armory, S. Broad near Wharton Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Lieutenant Colonel | Leander C. Hall, Jr. | " " " |
| Major | Edward D. Ellis | " " " |
| Major | William G. Price, Jr. | " " " |
| First lieutenant and Adjutant | Benjamin C. Tilghman, Jr. | " " " |
| First lieutenant and Quartermaster | (Vacancy) | |
| Major and Surgeon | Edward Martin | " " " |
| First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon | Robert Grier Le Conte | " " " |
| First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon | Archibald G. Thomson | " " " |
| First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice | Charles M. Machold | " " " |
| Captain and Chaplain | Leverett Bradley | " " " |
| Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant | Ben Holladay Dorcy | " " " |
| Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant | Albert F. Damon, Jr. | " " " |
| | Company A | |
| Captain | Robert A. Cavin | " " " |
| First lieutenant | George E. Kemp | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | Samuel A. O'Brien | " " " |
| | Company B | |
| Captain | Arthur Littler | " " " |
| First lieutenant | Charles C. Myers | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | H. D. Reese | " " " |
| | Company C | |
| Captain | William H. Pierce | " " " |
| First lieutenant | William R. Graham | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | Redmond W. Gallagher | " " " |
| | Company D | |
| Captain | Henry J. Crump | " " " |
| First lieutenant | Theodore R. Lamott | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | James Hamilton, Jr. | " " " |
| | Company E | |
| Captain | Louis Leyman | " " " |
| First lieutenant | Frank J. Palmer | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | J. Warren Bauman | " " " |
| | Company F | |
| Captain | Charles A. Magginniss | " " " |
| First lieutenant | William Leslie Lamont | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | (Vacancy) | " " " |
| | Company G | |
| Captain | Caldwell K. Biddle | " " " |
| First lieutenant | Anthony F. Machold | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | Oliver Hough | " " " |
| | Company H | |
| Captain | Charles J. Hendler | " " " |
| First lieutenant | Benjamin Brown Osborn | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | Willard E. Worden | " " " |

SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Headquarters, Chester, Pa.

| RANK | NAME | ADDRESS |
|---|---|---|
| | FIELD AND STAFF | |
| Colonel | Perry M. Washabaugh | Chester, Pa. |
| Lieutenant Colonel | Henry A. Shenton | Pottstown, Pa. |
| Major | T. Edward Clyde | Chester, Pa. |
| Major | Samuel A. Price | " " |
| First lieutenant and Adjutant | Howard C. Price | " " |
| First lieutenant and Quartermaster | Thomas C. Steele | Pottstown, Pa. |
| Major and Surgeon | William J. Ashenfelter | " " |
| First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon | J. M. Bromall Ward | Chester, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon | F. Farwell Long | " " |
| First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice | Ernest Claude Goddard | Media, Pa. |
| Captain and Chaplain | Philip H. Mowry | Chester, Pa. |
| Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant | W. W. Woodward | West Chester, Pa. |
| Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant | George B. Eyre | Chester, Pa. |
| | Company A | |
| Captain | William E. Schuyler | Pottstown, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Charles F. Sell | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Charles F. Gruber | " " |
| | Company B | |
| Captain | Daniel H. McDevitt | Chester, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Frederick H. Bell | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Robert J. Reaney | " " |
| | Company C | |
| Captain | Samuel Dyer Clyde | " " |
| First lieutenant | Ridgley G. Hinkson | " " |
| Second lieutenant | William W. Moss | " " |
| | Company D | |
| Captain | Louis R. Walters | Phoenixville, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Frank M. Crossman | " " |
| Second lieutenant | William A. Gilbert | " " |
| | Company F | |
| Captain | Henry Jacobs | Norristown, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | James R. Hunsicker | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Samuel N. Jones | " " |
| | Company G | |
| Captain | Frank B. Atler | Doylestown, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Charles A. Vandegrift | " " |
| Second lieutenant | William H. Black | " " |
| | Company H. | |
| Captain | Walter Washabaugh | Media, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Wilmer C. Tuckerman | " " |
| Second lieutenant | James C. Henderson, Jr. | " " |

| RANK | NAME | ADDRESS |
|---|---|---|
| | Company I | |
| Captain | Gibbins Gray Cornwall | West Chester, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Granville S. Bennett | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | Herman J. Smith | " " " |

STATE FENCIBLES BATTALION INFANTRY.

(Armory, North Broad below Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

| RANK | NAME | ADDRESS |
|---|---|---|
| | FIELD AND STAFF | |
| Major | Thurber T. Brazer | Armory, N. Broad below Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Adjutant | Charles F. Lumb | " " " |
| First lieutenant and Quartermaster | Edward E. Packer | " " " |
| First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon | Chas. Fitzpatrick, Jr. | " " " |
| First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice | John T. Duffy | " " " |
| Captain and Chaplain | Henry A. F. Hoyt | " " " |
| | Company A | |
| Captain | Charles H. Rebsher | " " " |
| First lieutenant | Frederick G. Zeh | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | John Jackson | " " " |
| | Company B | |
| Captain | William R. Scott | " " " |
| First lieutenant | Walter N. Collings | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | Charles H. Bowers | " " " |
| | Company C | |
| Captain | George Christie | " " " |
| First lieutenant | James L. McBlain | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | William F. Burton | " " " |
| | Company D | |
| Captain | Samuel P. Holmes | " " " |
| First lieutenant | Leon E. Dagit | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | Thomas Flood | " " " |

GRAY INVINCIBLES INFANTRY.

(Armory, No. 1532 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

| RANK | NAME | ADDRESS |
|---|---|---|
| Captain | Andrew F. Stevens, Jr. | Armory, No. 1532 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Warren D. Henderson | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | William H. La Mott | " " " |

BATTERY A.

(Armory, North Forty-first and Mantua Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

| RANK | NAME | ADDRESS |
|---|---|---|
| Captain | (Vacancy) | |
| First lieutenant | (Vacancy) | |
| First lieutenant | (Vacancy) | |
| Second lieutenant | John G. Hollick | Armory, N. Forty-first and Mantua Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon | H. A. Arnold | " " " |
| Second lieutenant and Quartermaster | C. H. Harvey | " " " |

FIRST TROOP PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY.

(Armory, South Twenty-first and Barker Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.)

| RANK | NAME | ADDRESS |
|---|---|---|
| Captain | John C. Groome | Armory, S. Twenty-first and Barker Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Edward Browning | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | J. Franklin McFadden | " " " |
| Cornet | Richard Tilghman | " " " |
| First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon | Charles H. Frazier | " " " |
| Second lieutenant and Quartermaster | (Vacancy) | |

SECOND BRIGADE.

GENERAL AND STAFF.

(Headquarters, Franklin, Pa.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brigadier General | John A. Wiley | Franklin, Pa. |
| Major and Assistant Adjutant General | Charles Miller | " " |
| Major and Inspector | John P. Penney | Pittsburg, Pa. |
| Major and Judge Advocate | Jacob Jay Miller | " " |
| Major and Quartermaster | Edward E. Robbins | Greensburg, Pa. |
| Major and Commissary of Subsistence | William S. McLain | Pittsburg, Pa. |
| Major and Surgeon | Frank E. Silliman | Erie, Pa. |
| Major and Ordnance Officer | Frank K. Patterson | Freeport, Pa. |
| Captain and Aide-de-Camp | John Wilson Elder | Clarion, Pa. |
| " " " | Thomas J. Keenan, Jr. | Pittsburg, Pa. |

FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Headquarters, Altoona, Pa.)

| RANK | NAME | ADDRESS |
|---|---|---|
| Colonel | Theodore Burchfield | Altoona, Pa. |
| Lieutenant Colonel | Rufus C. Elder | Lewistown, Pa. |
| Major | John P. Kennedy | Blairsville, Pa. |
| Major | Robert C. McNamara | Bedford, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Adjutant | John S. Fair | Altoona, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Quartermaster | Charles W. Barthurst | Huntingdon, Pa. |
| Major and Surgeon | Andrew S. Stayer | Altoona, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon | Albert T. Rutledge | Blairsville, Pa. |
| First Assistant Surgeon | Robert G. H. Hayes | Bellefonte, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice | David M. Caldwell | Indiana, Pa. |
| Captain and Chaplain | Joseph F. Hartman | Altoona, Pa. |
| Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant | Harry M. Chaney | Huntingdon, Pa. |
| Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant | Edgar S. Stayer | Altoona, Pa. |
| | Company A | |
| Captain | John S. Bare | Huntingdon, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | John C. Dunkle | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Emanuel E. Eck | " " |
| | Company B | |
| Captain | Hugh Stuart Taylor | Bellefonte, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | George L. Jackson | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Charles John Taylor | " " |
| | Company C | |
| Captain | John H. West | Hollidaysburg, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Harry A. Miller | " " |
| Second lieutenant | David S. Barr | " " |

| RANK | NAME | ADDRESS |
|---|---|---|
| | Company D | |
| Captain | A. Woodward Smith | Blairsville, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | George W. Wakefield | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Robert Harry Wiggins | " " |
| | Company E | |
| Captain | A. H. Woodward | Clearfield, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | William P. Keeley | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Americus H. Woodward | " " |
| | Company F | |
| Captain | W. M. Mahan | Indiana, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Samuel H. Hughes | " " |
| Second lieutenant | William F. Elkin | " |
| | Company G | |
| Captain | Louis N. Slagle | Lewistown, |
| First lieutenant | James S. Stackpole | " |
| Second lieutenant | William P. Schnell | " |
| | Company H | |
| Captain | (Vacancy) | |
| First lieutenant | George T. Huston | Johnstown, Pa. |
| Second lieutenant | John Seynor | " " |

TENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Headquarters, Washington, Pa.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Colonel | Alex. L. Hawkins | Washington Pa. |
| Lieutenant Colonel | James Elder Barnett | " " |
| Major | Everett Biere | " " |
| Major | Harry C. Cuthbertson | New Brighton, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Adjutant | Harry Barclay Duncan | Washington, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Quartermaster | Edward B. McCormick | Greensburg, Pa. |
| Major and Surgeon | George W. Neff | Masontown, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon | John W. Coffin | Beaver Falls, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon | Louis P. McCormick | Connellsville, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice | John F. Pauley | Waynesburg, Pa. |
| Captain and Chaplain | Joseph L. Hunter | Fairchance, Pa. |
| Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant | Oliver S. Scott | Monongahela City, Pa. |
| Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant | Charles C. Crowell | Greensburg, Pa. |
| | Company A | |
| Captain | Gustav Schaaf | Monongahela City, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Robert L. Tidball | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | John A. Ewing | " " " |
| | Company B | |
| Captain | H. J. Watson | Beaver Falls, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Edwin Howard Carey | New Brighton, Pa. |
| Second lieutenant | Elmer H. Thomas | " " |
| | Company C | |
| Captain | Albert G. Beeson. | Uniontown, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | William S. McDonald | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Wooda N. Carr | " " |
| | Company D | |
| Captain | George A. Munson | Connellsville, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Sam H. DuShane | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Alexander Johnston | " " |
| | Company E | |
| Captain | James A. Loar | Mt. Pleasant, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | James Harkins | " " |
| Second lieutenant | John G. Thompson | " " |
| | Company H | |
| Captain | Alonzo Miller Porter | Washington, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Frank Burson Hawkins | " " |
| Second lieutenant | John R. Goode | " " |
| | Company I | |
| Captain | James M. Laird | Greensburg, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | William S. Finney | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Richard D. Laird | " " |
| | Company K | |
| Captain | Thomas Spencer Crago | Waynesburg, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | John M. Wiley | " " |
| Second lieutenant | William D. Cotterrel | " " |

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Headquarters—Armory, Diamond Street and Old Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Colonel | William J. Glenn | Woodville, Pa. |
| Lieutenant Colonel | James L. Graham | Armory, Diamond Street and Old Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. |
| Major | John W. Nesbit | Oakdale, Pa. |
| Major | William E. Thompson | McKeesport, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Adjutant | Jacob Miller Doolittle | New Kensington, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Quartermaster | William K. Gillespie | Armory, Diamond Street and Old Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. |
| Major and Surgeon | Wm. McCandless Johnston | Sewickley, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon | Karl A. Emmering | Armory, Diamond Street and Old Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon | J. L. Srodes | Wilkinsburg, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice | Heber McDowell | Armory, Diamond Street and Old Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. |
| Captain and Chaplain | Latshaw McQuire | Johnstown, Pa. |
| Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant | Alfred C. McCoy | Allegheny, Pa. |
| Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant | Florence E. Lea | Carnegie, Pa. |
| | Company A | |
| Captain | Charles C. McLain | Armory, Diamond Street and Old Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | J. H. Nesbit | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | A. V. Crockston | " " " |
| | Company B | |
| Captain | John F. McLain | " " " |
| First lieutenant | (Vacancy) | |
| Second lieutenant | T. Ray McLain | " " " |
| | Company C | |
| Captain | John R. McEwen | Oakdale Station, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Harry J. Nesbit | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | Elmer E. Fulmer | " " " |
| | Company E | |
| Captain | Henry D. Fowler | Armory, Diamond Street and Old Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Frank O. Graham | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | William Sheehan | " " " |
| | Company F | |
| Captain | A. G. Tim | " " " |
| First lieutenant | Joseph A. Irwin | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | William S. McKee | " " " |

| RANK | NAME | ADDRESS |
|---|---|---|
| | Company G | |
| Captain | Alpha T. Easton | Armory, Diamond Street and Old Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Walter L. Wilson | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | John A. Jones | " " " |
| | Company I | |
| Captain | James B. Hamilton | Elizabeth, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | George W. Wright | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Frank C. McGinley | " " |
| | Company K | |
| Captain | J. Harry Corbett | Carnegie, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | (Vacancy) | |
| Second lieutenant | Calvin B. Cook | " " |

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Headquarters, Greenville, Pa.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Colonel | William A. Kreps | Greenville, Pa. |
| Lieutenant Colonel | William T. Mechling | Butler, Pa. |
| Major | D. Samuel Crawford | Erie, Pa. |
| Major | Frank C. Baker | |
| First lieutenant and Adjutant | Daniel P. Packard | Greenville, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Quartermaster | A. P. Buckholdt | Grove City, Pa. |
| Major and Surgeon | Salem Heilman | Sharon, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon | John M. Martin | Grove City, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon | John W. Wright | Erie, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice | John L. Caldwell | Greenville, Pa. |
| Captain and Chaplain | Ken. C. Hayes | Meadville, Pa. |
| Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant | Thomas C. Armstrong | New Castle, Pa. |
| Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant | Louis Goodrich Brown | Erie, Pa. |
| | Company A | |
| Captain | Ralph B. Sterrett | " " |
| First lieutenant | Charles E. Spencer | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Henry N. Pundez | " " |
| | Company B | |
| Captain | R. Bruce Gamble | Meadville, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Willis R. Vance | |
| Second lieutenant | (Vacancy) | " " |
| | Company C | |
| Captain | W. R. Hunter | Erie, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | (Vacancy) | |
| Second lieutenant | (Vacancy) | |
| | Company D | |
| Captain | A. J. Davis | Clarion, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Frederick L. Pinks | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Frank J. Hackett | " " |
| | Company E | |
| Captain | Ira McJunkin | Butler, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | George S. Mechling | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Albert T. Scott | " " |
| | Company F | |
| Captain | John W. Campbell | Grove City, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | William A. McCoy | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | Austin W. White | " " " |
| | Company G | |
| Captain | Gottlieb S. Fischer | Sharon, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | John W. Smith | " " |
| Second lieutenant | George M. Smith | " " |
| | Company K | |
| Captain | John H. Martin | Greenville, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | James Charles Betts | " " |
| Second lieutenant | J. Walter Carnes | " " |

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Headquarters, Oil City, Pa.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Colonel | Willis J. Hulings | Oil City, Pa. |
| Lieutenant Colonel | George Collins Rickards | " " |
| Major | Fred E. Windsor | Warren, Pa. |
| Major | John M. Reed | Oil City, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Adjutant | (Vacancy) | |
| First lieutenant and Quartermaster | William H. Corrin | " " |
| Major and Surgeon | James Johnston | Bradford, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon | H. W. Thayer | Corry, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon | William G. Johnston | Titusville, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice | Thomas Conneely | Bradford, Pa. |
| Captain and Chaplain | Walter B. Lowry | Corry, Pa. |
| Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant | Millard Scheide | Oil City, Pa. |
| Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant | Delevan Emery | Bradford, Pa. |
| | Company A | |
| Captain | Jonn Frederick Austin | Corry, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | James Turner, Jr. | " " |
| Second lieutenant | (Vacancy) | |
| | Company C | |
| Captain | Andrew D. Burns | Bradford, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | William J. Boviard | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Lester H. Simons | " " |
| | Company D | |
| Captain | David Kilpatrick James | Oil City, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Timothy C. Turner | " " |
| Second lieutenant | James Hasson | " " |
| | Company E | |
| Captain | James McElhinney | Cooperstown, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Harry B. Bradley | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Edwin G. Beaty | " " |
| | Company F | |
| Captain | Frank Barr | Franklin, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | (Vacancy) | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Chris. Emil Johnson | " " |
| | Company H | |
| Captain | Harry Alvin Hall | Ridgway, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Alonzo M. Ent | " " |
| Second lieutenant | W. C. Beman | " " |
| | Company I | |
| Captain | De Forest A. Wheelock | Warren, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Lewis M. Clark | " " |
| Second lieutenant | E. Cassius Cook | " " |

| RANK | NAME | ADDRESS |
|---|---|---|
| | Company K | |
| Captain | W. G. Lyons | Titusville, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | James W. Young | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Anton Daub | " " |

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Armory, Diamond Street and Old Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Colonel | Norman M. Smith | Armory, Diamond Street and Old Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. |
| Lieutenant Colonel | Frank I. Rutledge | " " " |
| Major | J. Conrad Kay | " " " |
| Major | William H. Davis | " " " |
| First lieutenant and Adjutant | James H. Bigger | " " " |
| First lieutenant and Quartermaster | Lewis A. Anshutz | " " " |
| Major and Surgeon | C. C. Wiley | " " " |
| First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon | S. C. Milligan | " " " |
| First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon | Benedict Stewart Ralston | " " " |
| First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice | Thomas J. Reneker | " " " |
| Captain and Chaplain | John L. Milligan | " " " |
| Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant | Fred. W. Eggers | " " " |
| Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant | Charles Donnelly, Jr. | " " " |
| | Company A | |
| Captain | Charles A. Roessing | " " |
| First lieutenant | William M. Awl | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | Elmer Heckman | " " " |
| | Company B | |
| Captain | J. H. Bigger | " " " |
| First lieutenant | Edward N. Parker | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | (Vacancy) | " " " |
| | Company C | |
| Captain | Frank H. Burkhart | " " " |
| First lieutenant | Andrew Jackson Davis | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | Edwin Hugh McFall | " " " |
| | Company D | |
| Captain | Thomas R. Charles | " " " |
| First lieutenant | George S. Ward | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | E. P. Sleppy | " " " |
| | Company E | |
| Captain | George D. Bilderback | " " " |
| First lieutenant | William J. Callahan | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | Detmar K. Straub | " " " |
| | Company F | |
| Captain | Samuel W. Jefferis | " " " |
| First lieutenant | John B. Reynolds | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | Dunham Barton | " " " |
| | Company G | |
| Captain | John H. Rust | " " " |
| First lieutenant | Oliver C. Reed | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | Albert W. Obert | " " " |
| | Company H | |
| Captain | Richard W. A. Simmons | " " " |
| First lieutenant | Frank E. Doak | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | Harry H. Rowand | " " " |

BATTERY B.

(Armory, Forbes and Gist Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Captain | Alfred E. Hunt | Armory, Forbes and Gist Streets Pittsburg, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Edward Eichenlaub, Jr. | " " " |
| First lieutenant | Alfred W. Marks | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | Wilson Cross, Jr. | " " " |
| First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon | William C. Wallace | Wilkinsburg, Pa. |
| Second lieutenant and Quartermaster | Alfred G. Lloyd | Sharpsburg, Pa. |

SHERIDAN TROOP.

(Headquarters, Tyrone, Pa.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Captain | C. S. W. Jones | Tyrone, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Thomas M. Fleck | Sinking Valley, Pa. |
| Second lieutenant | Harry S. Fleck | Tyrone, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon | John L. Brubaker | Kipple, Pa. |
| Second lieutenant and Quartermaster | Daniel R. Fry | Warrior's Mark, Pa. |

THIRD BRIGADE.

GENERAL AND STAFF.

(Headquarters, Lebanon, Pa.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brigadier General | John P. S. Gobin | Lebanon, Pa. |
| Major and Assistant Adjutant General | Milton A. Gherst | " " |
| Major and Inspector | (Vacancy.) | Scranton, Pa. |
| Major and Judge Advocate | James W. Oakford | " " |
| Major and Quartermaster | Henry P. Moyer | Lebanon, Pa. |
| Major and Commissary of Subsistence | S. B. Cameron | Rowenna, Pa. |
| Major and Surgeon | William H. Egle | Harrisburg, Pa. |
| Major and Ordnance Officer | William P. Clarke | Williamsport, Pa. |
| Captain and Aide-de-Camp | Abner W. Shultz | Union Deposit, Pa. |
| " " " | A. Wilson Norris | Harrisburg, Pa. |

FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Headquarters, Marrietta, Pa.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Colonel | David Brainard Case | Marietta, Pa. |
| Lieutenant Colonel | Christopher T. O'Neill | Allentown, Pa. |
| Major | John P. Earnest | Pine Grove, Pa. |
| Major | William D. Mickley | Allentown, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Adjutant | Edward B. Eckman | Columbia, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Quartermaster | (Vacancy) | |
| Major and Surgeon | J. B. Potteiger | Hamburg, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon | George H. Halberstadt | Pottsville, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon | Morris F. Cawley | Allentown, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice | Baird Halberstadt | Pottsville, Pa. |
| Captain and Chaplain | Thomas C. Billheimer | " " |
| Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant | Norman S. Farquhar | " " |
| Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant | Morris Hoats | Allentown, Pa. |

| RANK | NAME | ADDRESS |
|---|---|---|
| | Company A | |
| Captain | Samuel Willits | Reading, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | John C. Hintz | " " |
| Second lieutenant | (Vacancy) | |
| | Company B | |
| Captain | James A. Medlar | Allentown, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Charles D. Rhoads | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Orlando C. Miller | " " |
| | Company C | |
| Captain | Martin H. Smith | Columbia, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Edward C. Shannon | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Charles B. Hollinger | " " |
| | Company D | |
| Captain | Charles Spangler | Allentown, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Evan S. Witemeyer | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Samuel J. Chubbuck | " " |
| | Company E | |
| Captain | John R. Wagner | |
| First lieutenant | Benjamin F. Gabris | Hamburg, Pa. |
| Second lieutenant | Calvin D. Baer | " " |
| | Company F | |
| Captain | George Dyson | Pottsville, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | John Bishop | " " |
| Second lieutenant | George R. Kalback | " " |
| | Company G | |
| Captain | James W. Umbenhauer | Pine Grove, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | William H. Heisler | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | Horace F. Reber | " " " |
| | Company H | |
| Captain | Michael J. Fitzgerald | Lebanon, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | J. M. Shindel | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Marshall L. Case | " " |

EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Headquarters, Wrightsville, Pa.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Colonel | Frank J. Magee | Wrightsville, Pa. |
| Lieutenant Colonel | Theodore F. Hoffman | Shamokin, Pa. |
| Major | Edward B. Watts | Carlisle, Pa. |
| Major | Emil C. Wagner | Girardville, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Adjutant | Robert S. Magee | Wrightsville, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Quartermaster | William F. Richardson | Mahanoy City, Pa. |
| Major and Surgeon | C. E. Jauss | Harrisburg, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon | William F. Reilly | Carlisle, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon | Ralph W. Montelius | Mount Carmel, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice | Livingston V. Rausch | Mahanoy City, Pa. |
| Captain and Chaplain | Daniel Eberby | Abbottstown, Pa. |
| Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant | MacHenry Wilhelm | Girardville, Pa. |
| Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant | William M. Henderson, Jr. | Carlisle, Pa. |
| | Company A | |
| Captain | Adam Garver | York, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Charles E. Lehman | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Calvin A. Leidenstricker | " " |
| | Company B | |
| Captain | William R. Conrad | Tamaqua, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | George B. Kline | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Edward R. Reeser | " " |
| | Company C | |
| Captain | J. Philip Lautenslager | Chambersburg, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Henry S. Gillespie | " " |
| Second lieutenant | (Vacancy) | |
| | Company D | |
| Captain | Joseph B. Hutchison | Harrisburg, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Ezekias Laubenstein | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Edwin R. Bergstresser | " " |
| | Company E | |
| Captain | Andrew Comrey | Mahanoy City, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | (Vacancy) | |
| Second lieutenant | William D. Harris | " " " |
| | Company F | |
| Captain | Harry H. Danks | Girardville, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | John Franklin Barnhard | " " |
| Second lieutenant | William Lishman | " " |
| | Company G | |
| Captain | William G. Speck | Carlisle, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | D. Edward Brindle | " " |
| Second lieutenant | William A. Darr | " " |
| | Company H | |
| Captain | John Owens | Pottsville, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Joseph W. Hartzel | " " |
| Second lieutenant | James W. Hoepstine, Jr. | " " |
| | Company I. | |
| Captain | John H. Drenning | Wrightsville, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Harry Wallick | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Charles C. Beecher | " " |
| | Company K | |
| Captain | W. H. Holmes | St. Claire, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | G. Edward Farne | " " |
| Second lieutenant | John J. Duffy | " " |

NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Headquarters, Wilkesbarre, Pa.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Colonel | C. Bow Dougherty | Wilkesbarre, Pa. |
| Lieutenant Colonel | George W. Wallace, Jr. | " " |
| Major | Fred'k. L. McKee | " " |
| Major | John S. Harding | " " |
| First lieutenant and Adjutant | William Sharpe | " " |
| First lieutenant and Quartermaster | George B. North | " " |
| Major and Surgeon | William R. Longshore | Hazleton, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon | Walter S. Stewart | Wilkesbarre, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon | William G. Weaver | " " |
| First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice | Edmund N. Carpenter | " " |
| Captain and Chaplain | Walter De Forrest Johnson | Ashley, Pa. |
| Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant | George F. Buss | Pittston, Pa. |
| Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant | Robert Sayre Mercur | Wilkesbarre, Pa. |

| RANK | NAME | ADDRESS |
|---|---|---|
| | Company A | |
| Captain | Charles L. Peck | Wilkesbarre, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Harry R. Williams | " " |
| Second lieutenant | John MacCallum | " " |
| | Company B | |
| Captain | Stewart L. Barnes | " " |
| First lieutenant | James C. Kenny | " " |
| Second lieutenant | L. D. Stearns | " " |
| | Company C | |
| Captain | Erastus G. Gage | Pittston, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | John M. Jones | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Charles S. Colony | " " |
| | Company D | |
| Captain | O. Hillard Bell | Wilkesbarre, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Edmund D. Camp | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Edwin Hartzell | " " |
| | Company E | |
| Captain | D. L. Miers | Parsons, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | David D. Jenkins | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Evan R. Williams | " " |
| | Company F | |
| Captain | George Stuart McCleery | Wilkesbarre, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Harry G. Roat | " " |
| Second lieutenant | George R. McLean | " " |
| | Company H | |
| Captain | John T. Flannery | Pittston, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Michael J. Buckley | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Michael J. Brennen | " " |
| | Company I | |
| Captain | Harry W. Pierce | Plymouth, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Adnah McDaniel | " " |
| Second lieutenant | William F. Powell | " " |

### Twelfth Regiment Infantry.

(Headquarters, Williamsport, Pa.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Colonel | James B Coryell | Williamsport, Pa. |
| Lieutenant Colonel | Jacob P. Brooke | Lewisburg, Pa. |
| Major | William C. King | Williamsport, Pa. |
| Major | Charles M. Clement | Sunbury, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Adjutant | Frederick A. Snyder | Williamsport, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Quartermaster | Orlando L. Nichols | " " |
| Major and Surgeon | Martin Luther Focht | Lewisburg, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon | Joseph C. Reifsnyder | Milton, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon | Waldo W. Hull | Williamsport, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice | Edward J. Fisher | " " |
| Captain and Chaplain | (Vacancy) | |
| Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant | Joseph M. Wolfe | Lewisburg, Pa. |
| Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant | Hubert H. Russell | Williamsport, Pa. |
| | Company A | |
| Captain | William F. Barber | Lewisburg, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | William R. Follmer | " " |
| Second lieutenant | George Shorkley | " " |
| | Company B | |
| Captain | William Sweeley | Williamsport, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | James K. Rathwell | " " |
| Second lieutenant | C. W. Heilhecker | " " |
| | Company C | |
| Captain | William H. Straub | Milton, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | B. Budd Cannon | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Harry W. Chamberlin | " " |
| | Company D | |
| Captain | Benjamin H. Updegraff | Williamsport, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Willis H. Faber | " " |
| Second lieutenant | William G. Stair | " " |
| | Company E | |
| Captain | John W. Weaver | Sunbury, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Samuel E. Elliott | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Allen B. Wallower | " " |
| | Company F | |
| Captain | Charles P. Gearhart | Danville, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Rufus King Polk | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Frank M. Herrington | " " |
| | Company G | |
| Captain | Evan Russell | Williamsport, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Lee R. McVeagh | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Edward L. Taylor | " " |
| | Company H | |
| Captain | Charles A. Smith | Lock Haven, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Elmer E. Slopey | " " " |
| Second lieutenant | Eugene Smith | " " " |

### Thirteenth Regiment Infantry.

(Headquarters, Scranton, Pa.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Colonel | Henry A. Coursen | Scranton, Pa. |
| Lieutenant Colonel | Charles C. Mattes | " " |
| Major | George H. Whitney | Honesdale, Pa. |
| Major | Montrose Barnard | Scranton, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Adjutant | Louis T. Mattes | " " |
| First lieutenant and Quartermaster | William J. Tracy | " " |
| Major and Surgeon | William G. Fulton | " " |
| First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon | Charles R. Parke | " " |
| First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon | William E. Keller | " " |
| First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice | Herbert B. Cox | " " |
| Captain and Chaplain | Nicholas F. Stahl | " " |
| Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant | Randolph M. Stratton | " " |
| Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant | Walter A. Wood | " " |
| | Company A | |
| Captain | J. O. Dinmick | Scranton, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | (Vacancy) | |
| Second lieutenant | Samuel S. Derman | " " |
| | Company B | |
| Captain | John W. Kambeck | " " |
| First lieutenant | Elmer E. Berry | " " |
| Second lieutenant | William C. Scott | " " |

| RANK | NAME | ADDRESS |
|---|---|---|
| | Company C | |
| Captain | Frank Robling, Jr. | Scranton, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | William A. Raub | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Wallace Moir | " " |
| | Company D | |
| Captain | Thos. E. Gillman | " " |
| First lieutenant | William W. Inglis | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Arthur R. Foote | " " |
| | Company E | |
| Captain | George A. Smith | Honesdale, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | (Vacancy) | |
| Second lieutenant | John Kuhbach | " " |
| | Company F | |
| Captain | Eugene D. Fellows | Scranton, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Henry Page Decker | " " |
| Second lieutenant | David J. Davis | " " |
| | Company G | |
| Captain | Robert James McCausland | Montrose, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | (Vacancy) | |
| Second lieutenant | Marcus B. Chisman | " " |
| | Company H | |
| Captain | S. Wells Corwin | Scranton, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | John L. Huff | " " |
| Second lieutenant | John W. Benjamin | " " |

### Battery C.

(Headquarters, Phœnixville, Pa.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Captain | (Vacancy) | |
| First lieutenant | John George Myers | Phoenixville, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | George Waters | " " |
| Second lieutenant | Francis Marion Bean | " " |
| First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon | Walter Boardman | Lancaster, Pa. |
| First lieutenant and Quartermaster | B. M. Krohn | Mount Clare, Pa. |

### Governor's Troop.

(Headquarters, Harrisburg, Pa.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Captain | Frederick M. Ott | Harrisburg, Pa. |
| First lieutenant | Charles P. Meck | " " |
| Second lieutenant | John M. Major | " " |
| First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon | John A. Fritchey | " " |
| Second lieutenant and Quartermaster | E. C. Hummell | " " |

### First Battalion, State Naval Militia.

(Headquarters, U. S. S. St. Louis, Queen Street Wharf, Philadelphia, Pa.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Field and Staff | |
| Commander | Francis Shunk Brown | U. S. S. St. Louis, Queen St. Wharf, Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Lieutenant Commander and Executive Officer | George Breed | " " " |
| Lieutenant and Navigator | Courtlandt K. Bolles | " " " |
| Lieutenant Junior Grade and Paymaster | Joseph A. Steinmetz | " " " |
| Lieutenant Junior Grade and Surgeon | John H. W. Rhein | " " " |
| Ensign and Assistant Surgeon | Joseph Malvern Douthett | " " " |
| Lieutenant Junior Grade and Aide-de-Camp | E. Clinton Rhoads | " " " |
| | Division A | |
| Lieutenant | George C. Stout | " " " |
| Lieutenant Junior Grade | Louis E. Marie | " " " |
| Lieutenant Junior Grade | Harry Hudson Smith | " " " |
| Ensign | J. MacGregor Mitcheson | " " " |
| Ensign | A. Wilson Russell, Jr. | " " " |
| | Division B | |
| Lieutenant | (Vacancy) | " " " |
| Lieutenant Junior Grade | William J. Rodgers | " " " |
| Lieutenant Junior Grade | (Vacancy) | " " " |
| Ensign | Francis J. Tucker | " " " |
| Ensign | George M. Heins | " " " |
| | Division C | |
| Lieutenant | William B. Ewing | Old City Hall, Market Street, Pittsburg, Pa. |
| Lieutenant Junior Grade | Thomas P. Courtney | " " " |
| Lieutenant Junior Grade | Edwin M. Hukill, Jr. | " " " |
| Ensign | William D. Crumpton | " " " |
| Ensign | Robert C. Patterson | " " " |


# MILITARY HANDBOOK

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**Assistant Adjutant General, First Brigade, N. G. P.**

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